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HISTORY
OF
B R A Z I L,
COMPRISING
A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THAT COUNTRY,
TOGETHER WITH
A NARRATIVE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS WHICH
HAVE OCCURRED THERE SINCE ITS DISCOVERY;
*A Description of the Manners, Customs, Religion, &c.
of the Natives and Colonists;*
Interspersed with Remarks
ON
THE NATURE OF ITS SOIL, CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS,
AND
Foreign and Internal Commerce
To which are subjoined
CAUTIONS TO NEW SETTLERS FOR THE PRESER-
VATION OF HEALTH.

By *ANDREW GRANT, M. D.*

L O N D O N :
HENRY COLBURN, CHURCH-
ILL STREET.

1809

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LONDON:

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1809.

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B. CLARKE, Printer, Well-Street, Cripplegate.

TO THE
MERCHANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
TRADING TO BRAZIL,
THIS HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT
OF THAT INTERESTING COLONY,
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

Their most obedient, humble Servant,

The AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

As the recent political changes in Europe have naturally attracted the general attention towards the New World, no apology, it is presumed, can be deemed necessary for presenting to the public the following succinct account of one of the most interesting colonies in that quarter of the globe.

The jealous and illiberal policy which at all times characterized the government of Brazil, in its intercourse with foreigners, have hitherto rendered it difficult to obtain accurate information respecting the productions, trade, and commerce of this colony. The author therefore trusts that the information contained in the following sheets cannot fail to prove acceptable to the general reader, and highly interesting to every one engaged in commercial speculations.

London, Feb. 25, 1809.

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Just Published,

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1. A PICTURE OF LISBON, taken on the Spot; being a Description, moral, civil, political, physical, and religious, of that Capital; with Sketches on the Government, Character, and Manners, of the Portuguese in general; 8vo. 8s.

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HISTORY OF BRAZIL.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF BRAZIL BY THE
PORTUGUESE—CLIMATE — NATURAL PRODUCTIONS
—ANIMALS, &c.

THE immense territory of Brazil, extending from the frontier of French Guiana, in $1^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, to Port St. Pedro, in 32° south latitude, being 33° and a half, or 2000 geographical miles, was accidentally discovered by the Portuguese admiral, Peter Alvarez de Cabral, in the year 1500, when on a voyage to the East-Indies.

Standing farther out to sea than usual, after passing the Cape de Verde islands, in order to

avoid the calms and currents which are common on the African coast, he descried, on the 24th of April, an unknown country, lying to the westward; but the sea running high, he was obliged to steer along the coast as far as the fifteenth degree of south latitude, where finding an excellent haven, he termed it Porto Seguro, and landing, took possession of the country by the name of Santa Cruz. This name was afterwards changed to that of Brazil, from the country abounding with Brazil wood, so termed in Europe many centuries previous to the discovery of this part of the new world. The breadth of these possessions from Cape St. Rogue to Sapatinga equals, if it does not exceed, the above extent.

Cabral sent some of his people to explore this new country, and in consequence of the favourable report they gave respecting the fertility of the soil, and the mild and gentle disposition of the inhabitants, he resolved to suffer his crew to refresh themselves ashore. On landing, he was pleased to find that the report given to him had been accurate, and that the natives, so far from offering any insult to him or his people, received them with the greatest kindness.

De Cabral having some criminals on board, whose sentence had been transmuted from death to banishment, he left two of them behind, in order to learn the language, and acquire a more intimate knowledge of this unknown land and its inhabitants.

Aware of the importance of the discovery of this large portion of the new continent, he immediately dispatched one of his vessels, with some confidential persons on board, to Lisbon, with the intelligence, accompanied by one of the natives, in order to his being instructed in the Portuguese language.

On receiving this advice, the Court of Lisbon ordered a survey to be taken of the harbours, bays, rivers, and coast of Brazil; but though this survey confirmed the relation of the discoverers respecting the fertility of the soil, and its capability of producing the necessaries of life in abundance, yet, as neither gold nor silver mines had been found, the government contented itself with sending thither condemned criminals and profligate females. Two ships were freighted annually from Portugal to carry these unfortunate beings to the new world, and

to bring back parrots, and wood for dyers and cabinet-makers. Ginger at one time also formed an article of importation, but was soon prohibited, from the idea that it would interfere with the sale of that brought from India.

About this period, the inhabitants of Portugal, regarding Asia as the road to fame, wealth, and power, flocked thither in prodigious numbers, while not an individual could be found voluntarily to emigrate to America. Those unfortunate men, however, who had fallen into the power of the inquisition, were added to the convicts already transported to Brazil. The majority of these were Jews, a race unremittingly persecuted by this dreadful tribunal, probably on account of their great riches. Though deprived of their wealth, they carried along with them to the new world habits of industry, and a spirit of enterprise. Their success in establishing some valuable plantations displayed to the Portuguese court, that a colony may become valuable to the mother country, though destitute of the precious metals.

As this opinion began to gain ground, several

noblemen solicited and obtained grants of land on the coast of Brazil, with an unlimited extent in the interior, so that some of the richest and most powerful of the nobility possessed districts equal in extent to Portugal itself.

These nobles were authorised by their charter to treat the vanquished people in whatever manner they chose. They had a right, which most of them exercised, to dispose of the territory they had invaded in favour of any Portuguese who would undertake to cultivate it; but they granted lands only for three lives, reserving also certain rent-charges. These great proprietors were to enjoy all the rights of sovereignty, except that of condemning to death, coining, and exacting tythes---prerogatives which the court reserved to itself. These useful and honourable fiefs could only be forfeited by neglecting to cultivate and defend them, by the deficiency of male issue, or by the commission of some capital crime.

There is no country between the tropics that enjoys a more wholesome climate than Brazil, the heat being much moderated by the breezes from the sea, and in the interior, of the country

by the winds from the mountains, which are even cooler than those that blow from the ocean. Piso and Margrave, two eminent naturalists who have treated this subject with philosophical accuracy, represent the temperature as mild when compared with that of Africa, and agree in ascribing this to the refreshing wind which blows continually from the sea. According to them, the air is not only cool, but even so chilly during the night, that the natives kindle fires every evening in their huts; and Nieuhoff, who resided long in Brazil, confirms their description.

The whole of Brazil is extremely fertile and pleasant, being watered by many large rivers and lakes, most of which have their source in the mountains, and flow through extensive plains, which produce various sorts of fruit and vegetables in great abundance. The manioc root, to which the Brazilians are indebted for the chief part of their subsistence, is a shrub which abounds every where, and is termed by the natives *manitba*, and the root *mandioka* (*Jatropha maniot*, L.) It rises to the height of about seven feet, and from its knotted stem proceed branches, producing smaller stalks,

which bear clusters, resembling stars, of small green oblong leaves, pointed at the apex. The flowers are of a pale yellow colour, and the root is of the shape of a parsnip. Their forests also abound with palms and mastic wood, as also with mangoe and guyava trees. Pine-apples, or ananas, grow here in great profusion; when ripe, they are of a beautiful golden hue, and by their fragrant odour perfume the air to a great distance. In taste they excel our richest preserved fruits, and the liquor drawn from them is not inferior to Malmsey wine. From the great fertility of the soil, the cotton-tree is here produced spontaneously. It grows to a considerable height, and yields the cotton in flocks, about the size of a little ball, but it is less productive than the cultivated sorts.

Brazil likewise abounds in shrubs and reeds of different kinds, some of which creep along the ground, while others climb to the top of the tallest trees. Even the most barren parts of the country produce a certain kind of tree wholly destitute of leaves, termed by the natives *timbo*. The timber of these trees, owing to its great flexibility, makes excellent hoops, and the bark is employed by the ship carpenters

instead of hemp. But the most valuable indigenous tree is unquestionably the *Casalpinia brasiliensis*, from which the Brazil wood is obtained. It is generally found in dry barren situations, and among rocks. Its flowers are of a most beautiful bright red, and diffuse a very agreeable odour. It attains a considerable size and thickness, but the wood is mostly crooked and knotty. It is extremely compact and heavy, crackling in the fire, but without producing much smoke. That held in most esteem is extremely hard, and on being split, changes from a pale to a deep red. These chips, on being chewed, yield a sweetish taste, somewhat resembling that of sugar. This wood is applicable to various purposes, and takes a very good polish, but it is chiefly used in dying red. The splendour and brilliant colour of many of the flowers, and the gaudy plumage of the birds, when perched on trees, or flying from bough to bough, render the forests extremely picturesque and striking.

Parrots of every species and variety abound in this country. They fly in large flocks; and though numbers of them are killed by the natives, this havoc produces among them no per-

ceptible diminution. Their colours are extremely lively and shining, and in some species most delicately shaded. The breasts of some are of a deep scarlet, and their bodies either yellow, green, or blue, and sometimes a mixture of all these colours. These never lay above two eggs at a time, and build their nests in the trunks of old trees, or among the rocks. Others, superadded to the former colours, have a mixture of black and grey, and these breed in the houses; while a third species is black, intermixed with green; their eyes and beak are red, and the feet yellow. But the most beautiful kind is perhaps that, the body of which is wholly green; it has a yellow cap and collar; the head is adorned with a fine tuft of blue feathers, and the tail exhibits a mixture of red, yellow, and green. The most curious, however, of these species of birds, is that termed by the natives *Tuin*, which is in size not larger than a sparrow, and evinces great facility in learning to talk, and is constantly singing its native notes; it is extremely nimble, and becomes in a short time so familiar, that it will skip on the bosom of those who feed it, and eat out of their mouth.

Brazil also produces a species of wild geese, and many other kinds of wild fowl, that differ very little from those of Europe. Among the small birds, the Brazilian humming-bird is the most interesting; for though not much larger than a drone, the noise it makes is extremely loud; and so changeable are its hues, that in whatever direction it is turned, the colour varies. Some of the native females hang them to their ears, in the manner of a pendant.

Among the quadrupeds of Brazil, the wild boar, the leopard, the tyger (*Felis onca*, L.) and the ounce (*Felis cauda elongata*, corpore nigro), are the most formidable: the last, in particular, will ascend the highest trees in pursuit of his prey. The killing one of them is considered as a glorious action among the natives; and he who is so lucky is ever after regarded and esteemed as a hero.

One of the most extraordinary animals found on this continent is a species of porcupine called by the Brazilians *kuandu*. It is about the size of an ape, but, instead of hair, is covered with spikes of three or four fingers length, which it darts forth, when exasperated, as the

common porcupine does its quills, and that with such violence, if we are to believe Nieubhoff, as frequently to kill persons who are so incautious as to approach it. This animal is roasted and eaten by the inhabitants.

The armadillo, or shield-hog, resembles our hogs in shape and size, but is covered with scales, in the form of a shield. This animal lives on roots and all kinds of carrion, drinks a great deal, and is extremely fat. It delights in marshy places, and digs holes under the earth, in which it shelters itself. Its flesh is much admired, and has an exquisite flavour.

Apes and monkeys are very numerous in this country, and are of several colours. They are esteemed good food by the natives.

The woods abound in snakes, some of which are extremely large and formidable; but their hissing puts the hearer on his guard, and they seldom proceed to an attack without provocation. Nieubhoff indeed mentions one kind of serpent, the *boa scytale*, of a monstrous size, being from twenty to thirty feet long, which is so extremely voracious, that it will dart from

the hedges either upon man or animals; its bite is however, according to him, less injurious than that of another species, which he describes under the name of gekko. He affirms that the bite of this last animal proves in every instance mortal; unless the wounded part be immediately cut out or burnt, by means of a red hot iron. Turmeric root (*curcuma longa*, L.) is deemed by the Brazilians the most effectual remedy against this poison. The Javanese poison their arrows, it is said, with the blood of this reptile. Lizards in Brazil grow to the length of four feet, and are eaten with the greatest safety.

Among the spiders there is one of a remarkably large size, found in the cavities of large trees, which, if disturbed, inflicts a wound so small as to be scarcely visible, but which produces a blueish swelling, extremely painful, and in some instances said to occasion death. One species, the *aranea avicularia venatoria*, spins balls much larger than those of the spiders of Europe, in which it deposits its eggs, and the substance of which resembles the finest silk. Among the various insects produced in Brazil we may mention the silk worm, which abounds on the mulberry trees, as well as several species

of bees: some of these fix their combs in the cavities of trees, whence the natives draw out the honey by means of hollow pipes; but that which is most highly esteemed, is produced by a smaller bee, which places its combs on the highest trees. It is little inferior to the best European honey, and was collected in such quantities by the Dutch, when in possession of this country, that they transported it to Holland, where it was sold very cheap.

The coasts and harbours of Brazil abound with fish of several species: among these are lampreys and morenos, the last of which is of an enormous size, but neither of them palatable.

The lakes and rivers likewise teem with an incredible multitude of fish: though the former are not held in such high estimation as the river-fish, they are nevertheless not much inferior to them in goodness. That called by the natives *karapantangele*, which resembles our perch, obtains the preference among them.

In the rivers and lakes are also found crocodiles, or alligators, of the same species, though

somewhat smaller than those of Africa. They seldom exceed five feet in length, and usually lay from twenty to thirty eggs, which are eaten by the Brazilians, as well as the flesh of the animal. The whole coast, particularly in the bay of All Saints, also swarms with whales; and during the season in which the turtles lay their eggs, namely from December to April, the shores are covered with them; after which they retire into the sea, and disappear.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES OF BRAZIL
—PERSONAL QUALITIES AND MEANS OF SUBSIST-
ENCE—RELIGION—WARS—POLYGAMY—DOMESTIC
SLAVERY OF WIVES—HOSPITALITY TO STRANGERS
—DISEASES, &c.

THE native Brazilians differ very little in stature or complexion from the Portuguese themselves; but some of the tribes greatly exceed them in strength and vigour.

At the period this country was discovered, some of the natives lived in villages, and others roamed about according to their caprice or their necessities. These villages consisted, however, only of three or four very large houses, in each of which lived a whole family or tribe, under a species of patriarchal government.

The Portuguese and Dutch writers give the name of *Tapuyers* to the native inhabitants of the northern part of Brazil; and that of *Tupinambies*, or *Tupanamboys*; to those who dwell in the south; but divide these again into several petty nations, each having a different dialect, though their manners and customs were nearly similar. "Every colony of this vast continent," says the Abbé Raynal, "had its own idioms; but not one of them had any words to convey general or abstract ideas. This poverty of language, which is common to all the nations of South America, affords a convincing proof of the little progress the human understanding had made in these countries. The analogy between the words in the several languages of this continent shews, that the reciprocal transmigrations of these savages had been frequent."

The *Tapuyers* are in general tall, and from living under the equator, of a dark copper colour; their hair, which is black, hangs over their shoulders, but they have no beards or hair on any part of their body. They go naked, the women only concealing certain parts of their bodies with leaves, which they fasten to a cord

or small rope, tied round the waist like a girdle. The men employ a little bag or net, formed of the bark of trees, with the same intention, and wear on the head a cap or coronet of feathers. Their ornaments consist of glittering stones, hanging to their lips and nostrils, and bracelets of feathers on their arms; some of them paint their bodies of various colours; while others, rubbing themselves with gum, attach by this means to their skin feathers of different birds, which give them, when viewed at a distance, a very motley appearance.

The *Tupinambies*, on the contrary, are of a moderate stature, and of a lighter complexion than their more northern neighbours, who are not, however, so dark as the African negroes under the same degree of latitude. The *Tupinambies* resemble them in their flat noses, which being esteemed a beauty, are produced by art during infancy. The hair of their head, which is black, is long and lank, but like the *Tapuyers*, they have no hair on their faces or any part of the body.

Before the arrival of the Portuguese, they were masters of the arts of spinning, weaving,

and building houses; they also formed arms, which consisted of bows, arrows, lances, and darts. They pretended to have a knowledge of the virtues of herbs, some of which they administered with success to the sick.

Hunting, fowling, and fishing were rather their business than amusement, these being absolutely necessary for the support of their families. In a country destitute of domestic animals, their food must necessarily be very simple: those along the sea-shore lived mostly on the shell-fish they could pick up; while the inhabitants in the vicinity of rivers subsisted by fishing, and those in the forests by hunting. When these precarious provisions failed them, they had recourse to the manioc and other roots, as well as different fruits and herbs with which the country abounds. The former of these resembles, as we have already mentioned, our parsnip in shape, being two or three feet long, and about the thickness of a man's arm. The root, after being taken out of the ground, is well washed, and freed from the external rind by means of a knife; it is then reduced to a state of powder, on a rude kind of machine resembling a nutmeg-grater, turned with a wheel;

fixed in a trough, into which the powder falls. The root thus prepared is put into a bag about four inches wide, formed of the rind of trees, and subjected to the action of a press till it be completely deprived of the juice, which in its crude state possesses a very deleterious quality. It is next beaten through a sieve, and then dried over the fire in a copper or earthen vessel or pan till it is quite dry, care being taken to stir it during the process with a wooden spoon or spatula. Of this dried flour the Brazilians make cakes resembling our biscuits: they also carry a portion of it with them when on a journey, or when marching in time of war; and when infused in a small portion of water, it supplies them both with food and drink. The expressed juice of the manioc, when left at rest for about two hours, deposits a copious white sediment, which is the tapioca powder of our shops. This they bake into cakes which taste as well as wheaten bread. When boiled to the consistence of pap, this juice affords a very wholesome nourishment. Sometimes the root, after being taken out of the ground, is sliced into small pieces, and soaked for four or five days in fresh water, when it begins to be soft. This the wild Brazilians, inhabiting the woods,

roast in the ashes, preferring this mode of preparation, because it is attended with the least trouble.

From the root of another species of the manioc is prepared, by boiling, a pleasant liquor similar to whey, which they term *kavimakaxera*. The same root, chewed and mixed with water, furnishes them with another liquor, called *haon*; and the cakes made from the flour of this root, kept in a cask of water till fermentation takes place, affords them likewise a liquor of considerable strength, resembling beer.

The Brazilians are extremely fond of dancing; their songs, however, consist of one monotonous tone, without the least modulation, and generally turn on the subject of love or war.

The inland Brazilians have scarcely any knowledge of a supreme being. They have a confused idea of some general deluge, by which they believe the whole race of mankind were destroyed, except one man and his sister, and that these by degrees re-peopled the world. "They know not," says Nieuhoff, "what

God is, nor have any word in their language expressive of this idea, unless it be *tuba*, which signifies something most excellent." By this name they designate thunder, which is so frequent and awful in their country, as well as in other parts of the torrid zone, that to them it is not only an object of terror but of religious reverence. They are utterly unacquainted with heaven or hell, though a tradition exists among them that the soul does not perish with the body, but is either transplanted into devils; or else enjoys a superior degree of happiness from dancing and singing, in some pleasant fields beyond the mountains. These fields, they imagine, are inhabited by all the brave men and women who have killed and eaten a number of their enemies; whereas those who have lived in indolence, and never performed any heroic exploits, are tortured by an evil spirit to whom they give various names.

They perform no religious ceremonies, yet they sometimes endeavour to appease their wrath by certain presents fastened to stakes, which they fix in the ground. They have priests, however, or rather magicians, among them, who are carefully consulted in all mo-

mentous transactions, especially those connected with war. The Potiguaras, a nation among the Brazilians, are accounted so well skilled in sorcery, as to be able to kill their enemies by their enchantments.

The Brazilians are unacquainted with those notions of subordination which, in other countries are, perhaps, originally derived from religion, or a belief in the moral government of a deity; but they display much deference to wisdom and bravery, almost idolizing the man who has slain the greatest number of his enemies. But though bound by no positive law, dissensions rarely occur in their societies. If a dispute originate from drunkenness or any other cause, in which a life is unfortunately lost, the murderer is delivered up to the relations of the deceased, who instantly and without hesitation, sacrifice him to appease the manes of their departed friend: after which the reconciliation of the two families is celebrated by a tumultuous feast, and the cause of discord for ever buried in oblivion. Their kings, or rather chiefs, and their offspring, are distinguished by having the hair cut in a particular form, and by the length of the thumb nails; but this last

mark of royalty is restricted, according to Nieuboff, to the king alone, his sons being allowed to have long nails on the fingers but not on the thumbs.

The frequent wars in which the different tribes inhabiting the vast continent of Brazil were engaged, have been attributed by some of the older writers to their taste for human flesh. Nieuboff, who resided long in the country, affirms, that the bodies of their still-born children were devoured by the parents as the greatest delicacy. Be this, however, as it may, it appears sufficiently evident that motives of interest or ambition never urged the Brazilians to war, but a desire of avenging the injuries committed against their relations or friends. The oldest and bravest men of the tribe determined the propriety of commencing hostilities; and during the march, animated, by their speeches, the hatred of the combatants against their enemies. Their only arms are an ebony club about six feet long, one foot broad, and an inch thick, and a bow and arrow of the same wood; the bow-strings are made of twisted cotton, and the darts, which they term *uba*, of the wild cane. The points of these

darts are either formed of wood, very much hardened, bones, or the teeth of fishes; they are generally very sharp, and some of them have several points, others but one. Some tribes use neither bows nor arrows, but throw their darts with the hand. The bones of their enemies slain in former battles furnish them with a rude kind of instrument resembling a flute, which is their only martial music, and they were led on by men who had displayed in former wars the most signal proofs of courage and intrepidity. The aim of the contending armies was to take each other by surprise, and their chief ambition consisted in making a great number of prisoners; these were immediately massacred and eaten with great solemnity; but their relish for human flesh appears not to have been so great as to induce them to devour the bodies of those slain in battle, but only such as had fallen alive into their hands. Many singular circumstances concerning their treatment of prisoners are related by Stadiup, a German officer in the service of the Portuguese. He was taken prisoner by the *Tupinambies*, and remained in captivity nine years. He was frequently present at those horrid festivals which he describes, and was des-

ined himself to the same cruel fate with many other prisoners, but he saved his life by extraordinary efforts of courage and address. Lery, who accompanied M. de Villegagnon in his expedition to Brazil, in the year 1556, and who resided some time in that country, agrees with Stadius in every circumstance of importance. He was frequently an eye-witness of the manner in which the Brazilians treated their prisoners, and several striking circumstances omitted by them are mentioned by a Portuguese author.* The heads of those who fell in battle, as well as of those who were afterwards immolated, the Brazilians carefully preserved, and ostentatiously displayed to strangers, as trophies of their valour. Their heroes made deep incisions in their limbs to commemorate their war-like exploits, and the more they were disfigured by such honourable testimonies of bravery, the more did it ensure to them the deference and respect of the whole tribe.

Polygamy was universal among the Brazilian tribes: each individual espoused as many wives as his fancy dictated, and repudiated them with

* Purch. Pilgr. IV. 1231.

equal facility : but a violation of the marriage vow by these latter was punished with death.

These women are extremely prolific, and seldom miscarry. Child-birth among them is not attended with those consequence which result from it in civilized states ; for no sooner are they delivered, than, proceeding to the next river without assistance, they bathe their bodies, and hanging the child to their neck in a kind of scarf, return to their ordinary occupations without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The following absurd custom is said, by some writers, to prevail among them. The husband, immediately after the birth of his child, retires to bed, where he remains twenty-four hours, and during that time is nursed and attended with the greatest care.

Mothers lament the death of their infants by howling and crying for three or four days ; but on the death of their parents they pull out the hair of their head, and strew it over the body, which they regard with the most tender emotions, recounting the exploits of the deceased with complacency, and celebrating their virtues with transport. The body, after a

while, is buried in an upright posture, in a round grave, and if the deceased be the head of a family, his plumes, necklace, and arms are interred with him. When the tribe removes to a distance, which frequently happens, they erect some rude stone over the graves of their most respected relations, and never approach these monuments of their grief and affection without making the air resound with their lamentations.

The Brazilian wives constantly follow their husbands, whether they go to war or the chase. While the men carry only their arms, the poor females are loaded, not only with their children, but also with the provisions and other articles necessary during the journey. Towards night they fasten their hammocks on trees, or long poles, and defend them from the rain by the leaves of palm-trees. These hammocks constitute the chief part of their furniture; they are made of cotton, formed into a kind of network, being commonly six or seven feet long, and about four in breadth, though some tribes make them so large as to contain four, or even sometimes six persons. Their cans, cups, &c. are made of calabashes, some of which are so

large as to contain thirty quarts. It is a custom among the Brazilians to eat and drink at different hours: during their meals they resign every idea of care, even their vengeance is forgotten until their appetites are satisfied. Lery, who resided long among the natives, gives them the character of being very sober.—“They usually live,” says he, “on two sorts of roots, the aipy and manioc. These plants require little cultivation in a country so fertile as Brazil, where there is also plenty of maize, and a great profusion of the most exquisite tropical fruits. These vegetable productions, joined to what they procure by hunting and fishing, afford to the different tribes a sufficient variety of excellent and wholesome food.” The husband usually goes abroad in the morning with his bow and arrow, to shoot wild beasts, to catch birds, or to fish in the sea or nearest river; while the women are employed in the plantations, or else accompany their husbands in order to carry home the prey. Sometimes they catch the wild animals in pits, dug for the purpose, in which they place a piece of carrion, and cover them over with leaves; at others they employ a kind of rude wooden trap with the same intention.

They use snares or nets to entrap the birds, with which the country abounds, and their fishing-tackle consists of a line and hook, which they bait with worms, crabs, or small fish; for catching sea-fish they employ strong iron hooks baited with carrion. When engaged in this occupation, they proceed a good way into the sea, on three pieces of wood fastened together, termed by them *igapeda*.

Hospitality universally prevailed among the natives, and before distrust and suspicion were introduced into their minds by the conduct of the Europeans, strangers were every where received among them with kindness and civility. Wherever they came, they were surrounded by the women, who washed their feet, and welcomed them with expressions of the greatest kindness. Neither expence nor trouble was spared in their entertainment, and it would have been regarded as an unpardonable insult, had they left the family in which they were first received, in hopes of better accommodation.

While their hospitality was thus exercised toward strangers, they received their friends, after a long journey, with open arms and tears.

beating their foreheads against their breasts, in remembrance of the misfortunes they had sustained during their absence.

A community of goods generally prevails among rude and savage tribes, but at the period of which we are treating, the Brazilians were so far advanced in civilization, as to have acquired pretty correct ideas concerning property. When any one cultivated a field, he alone was entitled to its produce. When a family undertook a fishing or hunting excursion, they only shared the spoils with the cacique, or those of their relations who were confined at home by sickness; and he who encroached on what was thus caught, was sure to incur an exemplary punishment.

They have no method of reckoning time, but they keep an account of their age by laying up a chesnut for every year, beginning the computation of their years with the rising of a star called *Taku*, or the *rain-star*.

Many distempers which are common in Europe are unknown among the natives of Brazil.

They use only simple remedies, and deride our multiform compositions. They employ scarification, and draw blood from the part by suction with horn cups; for that purpose they use, instead of a lancet, the tooth of a lamprey, termed by them *kakton*, without which they never stir abroad. As soon as any of their friends or relatives fall sick they all assemble, each recommending that remedy which from his own experience appears to him likely to prove successful. Sometimes, instead of the horn cups, they have recourse to suction with their mouths, by which means they affirm they draw all the *ill-humours* from the diseased part. According to Nienhoff, when every thing fails, and the recovery of the patient is despaired of, they proceed to dispatch him with their clubs, regarding it as more glorious to be thus delivered from their misery, than suffered to linger out a painful existence.

Such were the Brazilians at the period their country was discovered by the Portuguese: a tractable and ingenious people, ready to learn any art or science they might have been inclined to introduce among them. They were, it is true, not much disposed to labour, for their de-

sires were few and easily gratified. While they were treated with kindness, they offered no objections to the occupation of lands by the strangers, wherever they might chuse.

These new settlers, who had been regarded in the mother country as the dregs of society, finding their condition greatly improved, took every opportunity of ingratiating themselves with the natives. They had brought with them, from the island of Madeira, cuttings of the sugar-cane, which they reared and cultivated with the greatest care. The fertility of the soil attracted abundance of people from other parts of America to join these colonists. Here every master of a family was both a planter and a soldier. He occupied as much land as himself and his family could cultivate, and daily performed his military exercises with the view of enabling him to defend his property; and hence every district had the title of captainship, which they still retain, though the state of affairs is absolutely changed.

About fifty years after the discovery of Brazil, the flourishing state of this colony began to attract the notice of the Portuguese court,

and in 1549 King John III. ungenerously revoked all the grants made to the original proprietors. He appointed Thomas de Souza governor-general of Brazil, who the same year sailed from Lisbon with a fleet of six men of war and a considerable body of troops, accompanied by six missionaries belonging to the Order of Jesuits.

CHAPTER III.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR AT BRAZIL—
IMPOLICY OF HIS CONDUCT—CHARACTER OF THE
MISSIONARIES—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS OF THE
FRENCH TO SETTLE A COLONY IN BRAZIL.

SCARCELY had the new governor landed in Brazil before he began to quarrel with the natives. Convinced by his own observations, as well as from the report of the colonists, that these people were of a mild and tractable disposition, he formed the design of reducing them to a state of slavery. But however susceptible the Brazilians might be to kindness, their manners were not such as to dispose them patiently to submit to the yoke thus attempted to be imposed on them, and they determined to repel by force this base and ungenerous proceeding on the part of the new governor. Their numbers and courage would most probably have swept away this infant colony, had it not been for the timely interference of the Jesuit fathers,

who had succeeded, by their gentle and mild manners, in gaining the esteem of the natives. These holy men prevailed on a number of those who inhabited the sea-coast to accede to terms of reconciliation with the colonists, though others of them would listen to no proposals of accommodation whatever, but retiring to the interior, abjured all intercourse with their Portuguese invaders.

It is a melancholy fact, which is confirmed however by the united testimony of travellers, that into whatever country Europeans have penetrated, there the natives have been corrupted, their primitive simplicity destroyed, and the means of subsistence rendered more precarious and difficult, while at the same time they make no progress either in arts, manufactures, or civil policy. Some writers, unable to deny or palliate this truth, have endeavoured to account for it from the stubborn and unsocial disposition of savages and uncivilized man ; but the most cursory view of the cruel and intolerant modes of treatment adopted by the colonists of all countries, sufficiently evinces the fallacy of such an apology. Without entering at large into this subject, we may be permitted

to observe, that rapacity and injustice on the part of the Europeans naturally produced a spirit of retaliation and revenge in the breasts of those children of nature, who were the subjects of their fury or caprice; whereas a contrary mode of conduct would infallibly have insured their gratitude and good will.

If any one still doubts the happy effects of kindness and humanity over savage tribes, let him compare the progress made by the Jesuits in a very short space of time in South America, with what the arms of Spain and Portugal have been able to achieve during the lapse of two centuries. "While multitudes of soldiers," to use the words of the eloquent Raynal, "were employed in transforming two great and civilized empires into deserts, inhabited by roving barbarians, a few missionaries have changed little wandering tribes into great and civilized nations." In Brazil these daring and intrepid men dispersed themselves among the different Indian tribes, and though many of them were cut off, from hatred to the Portuguese name, this did not deter others from supplying their place. Breathing only sentiments of peace and charity, these missionaries at length succeeded

in gaining the confidence of the natives. Wherever they appeared, they were hailed with acclamations of gladness, and conducted to the assembled tribe, which they exhorted to regularity of manners, to a love of justice, to brotherly charity, and to an abhorrence of human blood. Uniting the most consummate knowledge of human nature to the greatest skill and prudence, they did not attempt forcibly to destroy the deep-rooted prejudices of the natives, or to oppose their prevailing superstitions; while at the same time they suffered no proper opportunity to escape of forwarding the grand object of their mission; and there can be little hesitation in believing that they would, if time had been allowed them, have ultimately succeeded in civilizing these savage tribes. After the suppression of their order, however, the business of conversion being entrusted to the more rigid and less enlightened orders of the catholics, who, all at once, aimed at the total subversion of the creed of the natives, and at compelling their assent to the dogmas of their own faith, the cause was at length wholly abandoned; in consequence of which, the Brazilians remain at the present day as unenlightened as at the period their country was discovered by the Portuguese.

embarked ; and in May, 1555, this small squadron sailed from Havre de Grace for Brazil, which, after a tedious and troublesome voyage, they reached in November.

This colony landed on a barren and uninhabitable rock ; but proceeding farther into the country, they fixed on a convenient spot of ground almost under the tropic of Capricorn, where they erected a commodious fortress for their security, both against the natives and the Portuguese, which they termed Fort Coligny. From this place De Villegagnon transmitted to the admiral an account of his proceedings and present situation ; observing, that those who could dispense with European delicacies, and be content to live upon game, fish, and other provisions, with which the country abounded, might find a secure retreat in his fort at Brazil.

This letter De Coligny communicated to the celebrated reformer, John Calvin of Geneva, who prevailed on about a dozen Genevese protestants, to engage in the design of improving this infant settlement. Du Pont, a man of integrity and judgment, was nominated to su-

perintend the business, with the assistance of two clergymen, Peter Richer, who had originally been a Carmelite, and William Chartier. Setting out from Geneva, these gentlemen waited on the admiral at Chatillon, who gave them a kind reception; and by his assistance, united with their own interest, they soon collected about 300 men, who embarked at Honfleur, on board three vessels, in November, 1556, and arrived at Fort Coligny, on the 7th of March, 1557, where they were received with the greatest joy.

Things, however, did not continue long to wear the same promising aspect, for de Villegagnon, who had pretended to be a zealous Calvinist, in order at first to forward his designs, now threw aside the mask, which producing a quarrel between him and the minister, Richer, he drove the latter and all his adherents out of the colony. Richer and his companions established themselves on the banks of the Rio Janeiro, a considerable way above the fort, where they remained about eight months, at the expiration of which they returned to France, and gave such a representation of the hypocritical conduct of de Villegagnon, that the admiral

finding this scheme would not tend to the advantage of the protestants, ceased to take any farther concern in its success.

De Villegagnon, thus abandoned to himself, put the colony in the best possible state of defence, after which he returned to France in order to counteract, as far as lay in his power, the reports which had been propagated against him. But finding every effort to this purpose ineffectual, he retired to a monastery of his own order, and spent the residue of his days in writing against the protestants. In the mean time the Portuguese availed themselves of his absence to attack their new neighbours, and in the following year Emanuel Sa, who was then governor of Brazil, succeeded in cutting off the few French he had left behind, and demolished the fort.

During the short period that the French possessed this settlement, they established a more friendly correspondence with the natives than the Portuguese had been able to effect in fifty years. This may be partly accounted for from the more conciliating manners of the French, and partly from a ship from Normandy

having been lost on that coast about twenty years before, when a few of the crew having reached the shore, and being well received, had intermarried with the natives, and these men were of the greatest service to the colony.

The Portuguese were now for a considerable time allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of their settlements, till a Captain Riffaut, who had been cruizing in these latitudes, touched at the Island of Maragnan on the Brazilian coast. In a short time he contracted so great an intimacy with the chief of this island, that he invited him to form a settlement in it, promising him every assistance in his power. Warmly entering into the views of this chief, the captain exerted his credit and interest so effectually on his return to France, that he was soon enabled to equip three vessels, with which he shortly set sail, with every prospect of success; but the crews mutinying before he reached the island, and the largest of the ships running aground upon the coast, and being lost, he was obliged to return to France; some of his people, however, among whom was M. de Vaux, preferred remaining with the natives, who gave them a very friendly reception. This young gentle-

man, who was of a lively and active disposition, became a great favourite with the natives, to whom he proved, on many occasions, extremely useful, and they made to him the same offers that had formerly been done by the Indian chief to Captain Riffaut, and he took the first opportunity of returning home to put the project in execution.

On his arrival in France, M. de Vaux applied to Henry IV. to whom he represented the vast advantages that would result to his country from such an establishment; upon which that prince, who was unwilling wholly to trust to the prudence of this young adventurer, sent a small vessel, under the command of M. Rivardier, upon whose report he could depend, and who was accompanied by M. de Vaux. After remaining six months at Brazil he returned to France, and made several voyages back before the government seriously thought of forming a settlement.

Preparations, however, were at last made for sending thither a strong squadron, when a stop was put to them by the murder of Henry IV. But so fully persuaded was M. Rivardier of the

practicability of forming a productive settlement in Brazil, that he not only embarked his whole private fortune in this project, but likewise engaged several of his friends to follow his example. By their united efforts, three strong vessels were equipped, on board of which he and three hundred adventurers sailed from Cancale, on the coast of Brittany, and arrived without accident in the July following, at the Island of Maragnan.

His first object was the erection of a fort on the summit of a hill, near the best port in the island, between two fine rivers, which washed both sides of the mountain, and afterwards disembogued themselves into the sea. Upon the bastions of this fort he mounted twenty-two pieces of cannon, and every thing seemed to promise complete success to their scheme; when, about two years after their first arrival, a strong squadron, sent by Don Jerome de Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor of Brazil, appearing before the bay, soon compelled them to surrender, and the fort, according to his orders, was instantly razed to the foundation. Thus ended for ever the fruitless attempts of this giddy and volatile nation to

establish themselves in the Brazils. The Dutch, however, were more successful and more persevering in their efforts to colonize this new country, though by the impolicy of their proceedings, they at length fell an easy prey to the arms of the Portuguese.

CHAPTER IV.

INVASION OF BRAZIL BY THE DUTCH—THEIR CONQUESTS IN THAT COUNTRY—GALLANT CONDUCT OF ADMIRAL PATER.

IN 1581, the crown of Portugal devolving on the head of Philip II. King of Spain, he not only became possessed of all the rich settlements in America, discovered by the Spaniards, but of Brazil, and the whole of the Portuguese colonies in India.

History has recorded the acts of tyranny and cruelty that excited the Low Countries to attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke. The Seven United Provinces, succeeding in their desperate struggle with the crown of Spain, formed themselves into a republic, which, by attending to commerce, soon rose to consideration in the scale of nations. Their indepen-

dence being once firmly established, they attacked their enemy on the remotest seas:—on the Indus, the Ganges, and on the shores of the Moluccas, which constituted a part of the Spanish dominions, since the crown of Portugal had been united to that of Spain. This enterprising and fortunate republic, by forming an East India Company, obtained such prodigious advantages, that in 1624 they also established a West India Company, from which the same success was expected in Africa and America, that had attended the former in Asia; and the first operation of this new association was the attack of Brazil.

The Dutch being fully acquainted with the state of that country, and the little resistance they had to expect if they made a descent on the coast, which was more than 1200 leagues in extent, lost no time in dispatching a squadron under the command of James Willikens, which entering the bay of All Saints, proceeded directly to the capital, San Salvador, which fell an easy conquest. Don Diego de Mendoza, the Portuguese governor, not having the courage to defend the place, fled, but Michael Texeira, the Archbishop, descended from one

of the most ancient families in Portugal, notwithstanding his advanced age, collected around him all the clergy and monks, and representing to them the necessity of relinquishing for a season their clerical character, prevailed on them to take up arms; and though deserted by the governor, the soldiers, and the inhabitants, they for some time made a gallant defence, and at last retreated to a town at a short distance, where, after acting the part of soldiers, they turned engineers, and, under the conduct of the archbishop, fortified the place, and gave the enemy as much trouble as if they had been the most regular troops in the world.

By the taking of this town, the Dutch not only acquired immense plunder, but became possessed of the largest and most populous district in the country, and indeed appeared to be placed in such an advantageous position, that it seemed highly probable, in a short time, they would make themselves completely masters of the whole colony; a disaster which was warded off by the heroic conduct of the archbishop, who assumed the title of captain-general, an office which he said *came to him*

from heaven, in the legible characters of public necessity.

The news of this Dutch invasion no sooner reached Portugal, than the utmost consternation prevailed, not only in the city of Lisbon, but throughout the rest of the kingdom. This consternation was greatly increased by the suspicion that the Spanish ministry were not displeased at an event that would lessen the power and wealth of the grandees of Portugal, the greatest part of whose estates lay in the Brazils. Philip IV. during whose reign this event happened, without perhaps entertaining more just ideas, or more elevated sentiments on the subject, nevertheless conceived that the majesty of his throne required him to make some exertions on this occasion. He accordingly dispatched letters to the principal nobility in Portugal, exhorting them to make such generous efforts as the present state of the colonies required. To this request, self-interest, patriotism, and the wish to give a check to the joy of their tyrants, all conduced to insure a ready acquiescence. The rich poured forth their treasures, others raised troops, and all were eager to join the ex-

pedition. So effectually, indeed, did the Portuguese of all descriptions exert themselves on this occasion, that in three months they equipped for sea a fleet of twenty-six sail; but owing to the tardiness or policy of the Spaniards, their fleet did not join that of Portugal till February 1626, when they set sail, under the command of Don Frederic de Toledo Osoria, Marquis of Valduesa, having 15,000 men on board.

In the mean time the Dutch being in possession of St. Salvador, and the adjacent territory, began to extend themselves in every direction, emboldened either by contempt of the Portuguese, or instigated by an insatiable thirst of plunder. The venerable archbishop, however, soon convinced them of their error. Having assembled 1500 men, he not only succeeded in cutting off many of their detached parties, but at last, forcing them to take shelter in the town, he blocked them up, and reduced them to the greatest distress.

Such was the situation of affairs when the united fleets of Spain and Portugal arrived in the bay of All Saints. Don Emanuel de Me-

nessez immediately landed 4000 men, and joined the army before St. Salvador. The Dutch governor was, however, resolved to defend it to the last extremity, but the garrison, reduced by hunger and fatigue, compelled him to surrender the place on the 20th of April; after which the commanders of the united fleet, supposing that the Dutch, like the French, would not renew their hostile attempts on Brazil, returned to Europe in triumph.

This opinion proved, however, eventually to be erroneous, for the success of the company by sea made them ample amends for their loss, and rendered them desirous of engaging in other expeditions of a similar kind. Whenever their ships entered into port, they were laden with the spoils of the Spaniards and Portuguese. The ocean was covered with their fleets, which never struck to the enemy, but uniformly attacked their ships with a skill and intrepidity that failed not, on every occasion, to ensure victory. In the course of about thirteen years, the company fitted out eight hundred ships, which cost ninety millions of livres (£3,750,000.). In this space of time they captured five hundred and forty-five vessels

belonging to their enemies, which, with the cargoes, sold for one hundred and eighty millions of livres (£7,500,000.). The dividend was never below twenty per cent, and often rose to fifty. This unexampled prosperity, which was wholly attributable to the war, enabled the company to make a second attack upon the Brazils. They accordingly fitted out a strong fleet of forty-six men of war, commanded by Admiral Lonk, with a considerable body of land forces on board, under General Wardenbourg, which arrived on the 3rd of February, 1630, in sight of Fernambucca, one of the largest and best fortified towns in Brazil.

On the 15th of the same month, the general, landing 3000 men, marched directly towards the city of Olinda, which he found covered by three forts, each containing a numerous garrison; these he attacked and carried, not however without experiencing a powerful resistance. The inhabitants of the city, terrified by his success, immediately surrendered, though the native Brazilians, who had been converted to Christianity, behaved on this, as well as on similar occasions, with the utmost courage and fidelity.

While General Wardenbourg was thus successful on shore, Admiral Lonk was not less active by sea ; and as the Portuguese had not a considerable naval force to oppose him, he shortly reduced all the coast to the South of Olinda. As it was the determination of the Dutch to obtain, if possible, such a footing in the country, as would enable them to maintain their ground against the whole force of Portugal ; Admiral Lonk fortified and garrisoned all the places which fell into his hands. He also resolved, at every hazard, to obtain possession of a very strong post, which appeared to him necessary to forward that design.

The whole coast of Brazil is bordered by a thick and flat ridge of rocks, which is in some places twenty, and in others thirty yards broad ; and were it not for several breaks and chasms in this rocky inclosure, it would be altogether impracticable to approach the shore. There is in particular a very large passage towards the north of Olinda, but the ridge of rocks again appears almost before the city, and the inhabitants enter it in boats at high water. This part of the ridge is termed by the Portuguese *Reciffo*, and by the Dutch the *Receif*. On the

north point is a very narrow open passage, through which ships approach the shore, and between this ridge of rocks and the main land, is a sandy island, about one league in length, called the *Sandy Receif*. On this island the Portuguese had constructed a strong fort, well provided with artillery, and which by them was deemed impregnable. Of this the Dutch admiral made himself master, and having strengthened the *Stony Receif*, he rendered it the chief seat of commerce, and it became afterwards one of the most considerable places in Brazil.

The court of Portugal and Spain, alarmed at the news of this second attempt upon their possessions, and at the conquest of the captainship of Fernambucca by the Dutch, resolved immediately to send out a force sufficient, not only to dislodge them, but effectually to secure the country from their future inroads. The disaffection of the Portuguese to the Spanish government, their divided and perplexed councils, for a long time retarded the completion of that design, and this interval of quiet was employed by the Dutch in fortifying themselves, in extending their conquests, and in

adopting every necessary measure of defence.

The Dutch fleet had no sooner returned to Holland, than Admiral Pater was dispatched to America with an additional force, and on the 1st of May, 1631, reached the coast of Fernambucca, where he found the city of Olinda closely blockaded by a numerous army under the command of the celebrated Portuguese general, Albuquerque: but the Dutch garrison, on observing the ships come to anchor, and part of the troops landed, made such a vigorous sally on the besiegers, as obliged them to retire from before the city with considerable loss. By this timely assistance the Dutch were enabled to extend their conquests, particularly towards the south; and it was in contemplation to have attacked the city of St. Salvador both by sea and land, when intelligence was received that a strong Portuguese and Spanish fleet had actually put to sea, with the intention of relieving Brazil.

This fleet consisted of about thirty ships, commanded by Admiral d'Oquendo: they were in but an indifferent condition when they left

Spain, but were joined at the Canaries by fifteen more vessels, and at the Cape de Verde islands received such a farther accession of force as made the whole amount to fifty-four large ships. The Dutch admiral had under his command only sixteen, yet resolved to give battle to the enemy; but as soon as they appeared in sight, ten of the Dutch captains, observing how unequal the contest must prove, bore away, and left the admiral with only six ships to encounter an enemy who had almost ten times his number. The conflict was, however, long and sanguinary; and, incredible as it may appear, many of the Portuguese ships were sunk; but at length the Prince William went to the bottom; and soon after a ball unfortunately falling into the Dutch admiral's powder-room, the vessel blew up, by which means this gallant commander lost his life. The four remaining Dutch ships, upon this, were forced to retire; but they effected their retreat in such a masterly manner, that they not only arrived safe at Olinda, but brought in with them a Portuguese vessel, which they had taken during the action.

The great loss sustained by the Portuguese admiral, who during the engagement had thir-

teen sail taken and sunk, prevented him from making any attempt against the city of Olinda. After reinforcing the army under Albuquerque, and repairing his ships, he set sail for Lisbon, in the month of October; but in his passage he fell in with four Dutch men of war, well armed, who bravely resolved to attack him, though he had still forty sail under his command, and most of them large ships.

In this engagement d'Oquendo lost his own captain, his vice-admiral, twenty-two captains, three men of war, two frigates, and about seven hundred men; after which he returned home, with the wretched remains of his unfortunate fleet. It is but justice to the memory of this brave man, however, to observe, that the blame of his disasters rested solely with ministers, who, notwithstanding the warmest remonstrances on his part, had forced him to sail with ships half equipped, and half manned.

Willing to repair their error, the government gave immediate orders for the equipment of another fleet, the conduct of which was entrusted to Don Frederic de Toledo, who had acquired great reputation as a naval commander. No-

thing, however, could be done till the ensuing spring, when this celebrated admiral proceeded on his voyage with a very large fleet, and such a force as was deemed sufficient at once to terminate the war, and expel the Dutch from the country: yet, notwithstanding these high-raised expectations, he returned to Europe without having achieved any thing worthy of notice.

CHAPTER V.

FARTHER SUCCESES OF THE DUTCH OVER THE COM-
BINED FORCES OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL — AP-
POINTMENT OF COUNT MAURICE OF NASSAU TO BE
GOVERNOR OF BRAZIL — WISDOM OF HIS ADMINI-
STRATION—HIS RECAL.

THE Dutch, taking advantage of the delays and misconduct of their opponents, subjugated, in the space of seven years, the captainships of Fernambucca, Tamaraca, Paraiba, and Rio Grande. In short, their efforts were attended with such astonishing success, in this and other parts of America, that from the time of the consolidation of the West India company in 1624 to 1637, they destroyed and took from the Spaniards and Portuguese money and merchandise, of various kinds, to the value of forty-five millions of florins, or four millions and a half of our money; and out of eight hundred ships, fitted out against them by the crown of

Spain, they took or destroyed five hundred and forty-seven.

Elated with the acquisition of this wealth, which flowed into Amsterdam instead of Lisbon, the company resolved to attempt the conquest of the whole of the Brazils, and entrusted this enterprise to Maurice of Nassau, a near relation of the Prince of Orange, and who had already greatly distinguished himself in the service of the States. Impatient of delay, this general did not wait for the large armament fitting out to accompany him, but took his departure with only four ships, having 350 soldiers on board, and being joined by Adrian Vander Dussen, near the island of Madeira, reached the place of his destination on the 23d of January, 1637.

Finding the soldiers well disciplined, eager to engage, and headed by experienced leaders, he took the field, immediately on his landing, with two considerable bodies of troops. With one of these, consisting of 300 men, he resolved to attack the Portuguese army, while the other, of 600, was to be employed in various expeditions, with a view to divide and distract the enemy, the principal part of whose forces were

concentrated at Porto Cavalla, under the command of Count de Banjola, an officer of great bravery and experience. Thither Count Maurice marched, and after a very obstinate resistance defeated the Portuguese, and forced their camp, though strongly entrenched. After this disaster, de Banjola retired with the remains of his troops under the cannon of the citadel of Povacaon, whence he retreated on the approach of the Dutch, who laid siege to that fortress, and forced its garrison, of 600 men, to surrender.

Count Maurice next took the town of Oponeda, on the river of St. Francis, where he erected a fort, as well as another at the mouth of the river, by which he effectually covered his new conquests, after which he returned to Olinda. During his stay in this city, he was sedulously occupied in organizing the civil and military government, and in fitting out two fleets. One of these, under the command of Admiral Lichthart, was ordered to attack the south coast of Brazil, while the other, commanded by Commodore Hanskins, was destined to a service of still greater importance, that of securing a station on the opposite shore of

Africa. With this view, it was resolved to attack the Portuguese castle of St. George de la Mina, on the coast of Guinea, in the neighbourhood of which the Dutch possessed a strong settlement. Commodore Hanskins, therefore, joined the Dutch governor of this place on the 25th of July, when attacking the above-mentioned castle, which was then deemed one of the most formidable in that part of the world, they obliged it, after a siege of some length, to surrender. Having thus succeeded in his enterprise, the commodore returned to Olinda, where he was received by Count Maurice with all that distinction which the achievement merited.

The campaign of 1638 was equally glorious and successful on the part of the Dutch; for de Banjola having collected a numerous army, with the view of defending the captainship of Segerippa, Count Maurice attacked and defeated him, took the capital, and reduced the whole province under the subjection of the Dutch. These splendid successes induced the natives of Siarra, one of the northern captainships, to declare in their favour, and to offer as the price of their restoration to liberty, to assist them against the Portuguese; on which, a body of

troops being sent to join them, these united forces soon reduced the whole district.

Count Maurice now determined to attack Saint Salvador, in the Bay of All Saints, which was in some measure considered as the capital of all Brazil; and with this view he embarked all the troops he could spare for this expedition, at Olinda, and landed them in the Bay, expecting by the promptness of his measures to take the Portuguese by surprise. Count de Banjola, however, on learning his intention, immediately threw himself into the place with a small body of regular troops, though the governor was his avowed enemy; a step at which Count Maurice greatly rejoiced, expecting that their differences would facilitate the reduction of the city. But the moderation and firmness of Count de Banjola disappointed these expectations, though he did not ultimately succeed in defending the place; for when the governor at first seemed inclined to dispute the command with him, that nobleman observed, "that their quarrels only tended to ruin themselves, and injure the cause for which they fought; whereas if they heartily concurred in those measures which the public safety demanded, each of

them might acquire as much fame as he could desire." To this wise speech the governor returned the following memorable answer: "Sir, I perceive you are a wiser man than I, and nobody shall obey your orders more punctually."

Count Maurice without much resistance made himself master of the strong fort of Albert, of that of St. Bartholomew, and of the celebrated Castle of St. Philip. Encouraged by this success, he erected two batteries, with the view of attacking Fort Roses, which covered the city on one side, and a horn work on the other. Between these lay a piece of ground covered with shrubs and bushes, where Count de Banjola advised the governor to post himself with four hundred men, while he made a sally on the besiegers. This wise disposition was attended with the happiest consequences, for the Dutch, after an obstinate engagement attempting to retire by that way, were attacked in the rear, and lost four officers of distinction, besides their principal engineer, and three hundred of their best men, on which Count Maurice, abandoning the post he had taken, raised the siege with great precipitation.

On Count Maurice's return from this fruitless expedition, he sedulously occupied himself in establishing order, and perfect discipline in every department of his government, in fortifying the frontier places, reviewing his troops in person, placing them under the command of experienced officers, and offering the most liberal encouragement to such of the natives as evinced the least disposition to join his forces, as well as to those of them who were inclined to live peaceably under the protection of the Dutch. By these and other wise measures he in some degree counteracted the advantages which the enemy might otherwise have reaped from their late successes.

In the mean time the Spanish government, having learned the true state of affairs in Brazil, prepared to send out such a force as would speedily bring the contest to a final issue, and expel the Dutch from the country. With this intention they fitted out a fleet of twenty-six galleons, double manned, and twenty large men of war. On board of these vessels five thousand regular troops were embarked, under the command of Count de las Torres, who sailed in the autumn of 1639. This commander received

considerable reinforcements in his passage; but being detained by calms on the African coast, the plague broke out in his crowded ships, and swept off above three thousand of his people before he reached the bay of All Saints. The residue of his troops were in such bad condition, that he was compelled to abstain from all active operations till they were recruited; and during this period some succours, which the Dutch had been impatiently expecting, arrived from Holland.

In the beginning of 1640, Count de las Torres proceeded to sea with a fleet of large and small vessels, amounting to ninety-three sail, having twelve thousand men on board. Count Maurice awaited his approach, with forty-one men of war, within four miles of the coast of Olinda. This last fleet was commanded, under the Count, by Admiral Loos, a man of the most determined courage and bravery. These hostile fleets met and engaged, on the 12th of January, near the Island of Tamaraca, and fought from one in the afternoon till night. In this engagement fell the Dutch Admiral Loos, but except himself only three men were killed. Next morning James Huyghens, on whom the com-

mand of the fleet devolved by the death of the admiral, again combated the Spaniards with considerable advantage, and on the following morning renewed the attack a third time with still grater success, on the coast of Paraib; but the most important victory was reserved for the fourth day, when the vessels of the Portuguese were driven on the shoals on the coast, where many of the men were drowned, and a still greater number perished through hunger and fatigue. Those who escaped wished to return to Europe, but to add to their misfortunes, disputes ran so high among the commanders, that they separated, by which means only two men of war and four galleons arrived in the Spanish ports; and even these did not without much difficulty escape a Dutch fleet bound for Brazil.

Meanwhile the Portuguese, being informed that Count Maurice had embarked the major part of his force on board the fleet, embraced this opportunity of attacking the Dutch settlements, and actually succeeded in gaining possession of several places, when a check was put to their progress by Hanskins, at the head of a body of planters. While things were in this situation a considerable reinforcement

very opportunely for them arrived from Holland, under the command of Admiral Lichthart and Commodore Cornelius Jol; the former of whom was immediately ordered to the bay of All Saints, where he landed some of his men, and laid waste the surrounding country with fire and sword, while Commodore Jol acted the same barbarous part in the vicinity of the river St. Lawrence.

Nieuhoff, while he admits these acts of cruelty on the part of his countrymen the Dutch, charges the Portuguese with similar practices, especially a party of them under the command of Paulo de Kunha; at the same time he states that the Portuguese viceroy displayed great unwillingness to enter into a treaty to regulate for the future the mode of warfare in conformity, as far as circumstances would admit, to the principles of humanity, and that it was not until he had been repeatedly urged to this purpose by Prince Maurice, that such an agreement was actually concluded.

Other writers however affirm, that Count de Montalvan, the Viceroy of Brazil, immediately sent deputies to Count Maurice, representing to

him the cruelty of the above commanders, and requesting that henceforward the war might be regulated so as to prevent a repetition of such horrid scenes of murder and devastation ; and that the count, who in issuing such orders, had acted according to the company's instructions, eagerly embraced this opportunity of yielding to his own inclinations, and offered to send commissaries to St. Salvador, in order to settle the terms of a provisional treaty with the viceroy. An event, however, which at this time occurred in Europe, completely changed the state of affairs in Brazil.

The Portuguese had never been thoroughly satisfied with their situation, nor enjoyed much prosperity since their subjugation to the Spanish yoke in 1581. Philip II. a subtle, avaricious, and despotic monarch, deeming it better to reign over an enslaved nation than to owe its allegiance to the affection and good-will of the people, in almost every instance sacrificed the glory of the Portuguese name to those narrow and mistaken ideas of policy. This prince had, however, the address to conceal his real intentions under the most specious and honourable pretexts ; but his son, who pursued the same

pernicious maxims of government, suffered the Portuguese to be deprived of a number of conquests which had been acquired at the expence of much blood and treasure, and had proved to them a source of glory, power, and riches. The successor of this weak and contemptible monarch, possessing still less understanding than even his father, openly attacked the administration, the laws, and privileges of the Portuguese people; and to this impolitic conduct he is said to have been instigated by the advice of Olivarez, with a view to provoke a revolt, that he might obtain over them the rights of a conqueror.

A short time however evinced how unwise had been his plans for these repeated outrages, uniting all the Portuguese whom Spain had laboured to divide, a conspiracy, which during three years had been organizing with uncommon secrecy, burst out with incredible fury in December, 1640, when Philip IV. was ignominiously expelled from Portugal, and the Duke of Braganza, by the title of John IV. placed on the throne of his ancestors. The example of the capital was soon followed by the rest of the kingdom, as well as by what re-

mained of the colonies, settled under happier auspices, in Asia, Africa, and America.

The new king had scarcely ascended the throne before he united his interests and resentments with those of the English, the French, and, in short, with all the enemies of Spain. On the 23d of June, 1641, he concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the United Provinces for Europe, and a ten years truce for the East and West Indies. Prince Maurice, who had foreseen that such an event would naturally result from the changes which had taken place in Portugal, resolved to embrace the present opportunity of regaining the captainship of Segerippa, which had been wrested from him by the Portuguese. He also reduced the island of Loanda, on the coast of Conga, and that of St. Thomas, which lies directly under the equinoctial line; after which, he dispatched Admiral Lichthart and Commodore Hanskins with six men of war and an equal number of frigates, in order to reduce the island of Maragnan and the town of St. Lewis. Having effected this service, the rest of the districts submitted of course, so that towards the conclusion of the year 1641 the Dutch possessed seven out

of the fourteen captainships into which Brazil was divided.

As most of these successes were obtained after the publication of the truce above-mentioned, a remonstrance was addressed to the states-general by the Portuguese ambassador, representing in strong terms the unjustifiable nature of such proceedings. Some of the places in question they refused, under one specious pretence or another, to relinquish; and though orders were sent out for the delivering up others, these injunctions were drawn up in such a vague manner, that most of the Dutch governors in Brazil refused to comply with them.

While these unjustifiable proceedings rendered the Portuguese more anxious than ever to expel the Dutch wholly from Brazil, they had recourse to a most wise and refined piece of policy, in order to forward the accomplishment of their designs. They magnified the wisdom of the Dutch government, apparently confided in their promises, and readily acquiesced in the validity of the excuses which they offered for their non-performance. Thrown off their guard, by what they supposed the friendly

disposition of their neighbours, Count Maurice and the Directors of the West-India Company conceived they had nothing now to dread, either from the natives or the Portuguese; but even these arts of their rivals would not probably have led to their final overthrow, had it not been for the narrow and illiberal views of the company itself. Fully confident that the Dutch had secured a firm and permanent settlement in Brazil, they dispatched orders to Count Maurice to adopt such measures as would augment their revenue, by forwarding vast cargoes of sugar, and the other commodities of the country: they particularly enjoined him not to receive the debts of the company in small sums, but to enforce payment all at once. Count Maurice remonstrated against these orders, and represented to the company the inconveniences and distress which would attend their execution. He represented to them, that the country had only enjoyed a short state of tranquillity, after a long protracted, and expensive war; that most of the company's debtors were Portuguese, who had settled in their territories, and hitherto acted in the most honourable manner, and therefore ought to be treated with liberality, and not urged to extremities; but the company

were deaf to his arguments. They knew that Brazil was a rich country; and indulging a truly mercantile spirit, they could see no reason why all that it produced should not be instantly shipped for Holland.

Other parts of Count Maurice's conduct likewise afforded them a subject of discontent. Opposite to the Receif is situated a commodious island, upon which he ordered a town to be built, and well fortified, chiefly out of the ruins of Olinda. This town, to which he gave the name of Mauriceburgh, in a short time became so extensive, that he united it to the Receif, which was become the centre of the Dutch commerce, by means of a stone bridge.

These improvements, which were undertaken for the public benefit, and with a view of securing the company's capital from accidents, were not relished by the proprietors, as the expence attending them amounted to above £40,000; but what created in their minds still greater discontent, was the splendid palace built by Count Maurice for his own use. This magnificent edifice was erected in such a situation as to command an extensive prospect both by

sea and land ; it was surrounded by gardens, elegantly laid out, and planted with citrons, lemons, figs, and other fruit-trees. In its front was a marble battery, rising gradually from the river-side, upon which were mounted ten pieces of cannon. The count also possessed a large villa at a short distance in the country, encompassed by fine gardens adorned with fish-ponds, and protected by strong walls ; the whole being so disposed as to serve at once for the purposes of pleasure and the defence of the city, which it covered on that side as a fort. Within the fortifications were also laid out extensive parks and meadows, which, by judicious management, became capable of producing every thing necessary for the subsistence of the garrison, and in the disposition of which, utility and beauty were equally combined.

Thus did Count Maurice expend the treasures, which were the fruits of his conquests and victories, in the improvement of the colony, which an individual of less generosity would have appropriated to his own private advantage. But this disinterested and public spirited conduct, which ought to have ensured to him the applause and gratitude of his country, ap-

pears to have produced a contrary effect; for while thus employed, it was finally resolved to recal him, as the only means of drawing from the colony such a revenue as would be proportional to the expectations of the company. In consequence of this order, the count sailed for Europe with a fleet of thirteen large ships, and near three thousand soldiers on board; while, in conformity with the instructions he had received, and with the economical scheme of government to be pursued in future, only eighteen companies were left for the defence of the whole of the Dutch settlements.

CHAPTER VI.

IMPOLITIC CONDUCT OF THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY—THREE CITIZENS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED COUNT MAURICE—REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY FORCE—COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES BY THE PORTUGUESE—CRITICAL SITUATION AND FINAL EXPULSION OF THE DUTCH FROM BRAZIL.

AFTER the recal of Count Maurice, the government of the Dutch possessions in Brazil was bestowed on Hamel, a merchant, of Amsterdam, Bassis, a goldsmith, of Haerlem, and Bullestraat, a carpenter, of Middleburgh. To this council the decision of all commercial affairs was in future to be confined.

These successors to the illustrious warrior and statesman, who had hitherto ruled the colony, were men of unimpeachable integrity and solid good sense, but with narrow minds, and wholly

unacquainted with the science of government. Under their administration the face of affairs became for a short time changed ; every department of commerce seemed to be animated with new life and vigour, and in the year following a greater quantity of sugar and other commodities was sent home to Europe than had ever been received in the same space of time before. This dawn of prosperity proved, however, altogether illusory. They had sent to Holland the very produce of the lands which Count Maurice had assigned for maintaining the fortifications in a proper state of defence, by which means they were suffered to fall into ruin. They even sold the arms and ammunition, and granted passports on the most easy terms to every soldier who was desirous of returning to the mother country. They compelled the Portuguese, who lived under their jurisdiction, to liquidate their debts to the company all at once, which rendered many of them insolvent ; and in other cases they forced the cultivators to resign the entire price of their productions, till their demands should be fully satisfied. By this conduct the public strength was annihilated, and the Portuguese began to entertain hopes that they might free themselves from the

galling bondage of a foreign yoke. The last stipulation which deprived them of those comforts and conveniencies to which they had been accustomed, above all stimulated them to attempt the recovery of their just rights.

At the head of this conspiracy was Juan Fernandez Viera, a Portuguese of obscure birth, who, from being a page to one of the magistrates of Olinda, had risen to be an agent, and afterwards an opulent merchant. His inflexible integrity had gained him universal esteem, and the generosity of his character had attached to him many warm and sincere friends.

It was the intention of Viera and his associates to put their designs in execution on the 24th of June, 1645, in the midst of the capital of Fernambucca, at an entertainment to be given at Viera's house, in honour of his marriage with one of the daughters of Antonio Cavalcante, who was himself a warm adherent to the cause. To this festival were invited most of the officers and principal people in the service of the company, whom the conspirators intended to seize, and then immediately attack the people, who would be wholly unprepared for their

defence. The plot, however, was discovered at the moment of its execution; but such was the consternation of the Dutch at this discovery, that Viera and his associates succeeded in escaping into the neighbouring woods, where they formed themselves into a body, and immediately took up arms.

Viera now assumed the character of general and commander in chief. His name, his virtues, and the popularity of his projects, soon collected round him the Brazilians, the Portuguese soldiers, and even the colonists. Assisted by Colonel Diaz, with a few Portuguese troops, and the Brazilian, Cameron, the idol of his people, with a numerous body of natives, he fixed his head-quarters at Pojug, a town between the Receif and Cape St. Augustine; so that he commenced the war in the very heart of the Dutch dominions.

Alarmed at these hostile proceedings, the council issued a proclamation, promising pardon to all those who would return to their duty, with the exception of Viera, Cavalcante, and Aragousa. They gave the command of a few ill-appointed troops to Huys, on whom they con-

ferred the title of general ; and dispatched two captains to the Portuguese viceroy, at the Bay of All Saints, to remonstrate against this infraction of the truce.

The viceroy received these gentlemen with all the politeness and courtesy which their rank demanded, and replied to them, with much seeming frankness, that he was unquestionably answerable for the conduct of the inhabitants of that part of Brazil under the dominion of Portugal, and if they had broken the truce, he would give the Dutch every satisfaction they could reasonably desire ; but if the Portuguese settled in the Dutch territories had been induced by oppression or any other cause to take up arms, he did not conceive himself amenable for their conduct. Notwithstanding this declaration, it is affirmed that he clandestinely encouraged those who had begun hostilities ; and that even on the present occasion, he had secretly prevailed on Captain Hoogstrate, one of the gentlemen charged with this negociation, to deliver up the important post of St. Augustine, of which he was the governor.

While this negociation was going forward,

General Huys, attacking Colonel Cameron, was defeated with the loss of one hundred men. About the same time Admiral Salvador Correa de Bonavides appeared with a formidable fleet on the coast, on which Admiral Lichthart, though he had with him at the time only five men of war, offered him battle. The Portuguese commander, however, declined the combat, alleging that he had no orders to act against the Dutch, but only to land a body of men on his sovereign's dominions. But these troops were no sooner landed than they entered the Dutch territories in a hostile manner, making themselves masters of every place which fell in their way; on which General Huys was ordered by the council to retreat, but having waited for an officer whom he had dispatched to bring off some valuable effects, and escort a party of ladies to a place of safety, he was surrounded by the Portuguese, who made him and his whole army prisoners.

Orders were now dispatched to Admiral Lichthart to attack the Portuguese ships wherever he could find them, and in consequence of these orders he had soon an opportunity of exhibiting a fresh proof of his skill and courage;

for with four ships, a frigate, and a bark, he attacked a Portuguese fleet of seventeen sail, captured three of the largest ships, together with the admiral, burnt and sunk most of the rest, and killed 700 men.

On the news of this victory, the hopes of the council began to revive, when they received information that Hoogstrate had yielded up the post of St. Augustine. This officer, with the price of his treachery, raised a regiment of 650 Brazilians, of whom he was made colonel by the Portuguese, and appearing at their head against his countrymen, behaved with great resolution and fidelity in the service of his new masters.

In a short time the Portuguese, owing to the great superiority of their force, made themselves masters of all the strong places in Fernambucca, and at length blocked up the Receif, the only remaining strong hold of the Dutch.

As soon as the news of these transactions reached Holland, the Portuguese ambassador endeavoured to allay the irritation they had produced, by representing that his Most Faithful Majesty had no concern in them whatever. Notwith-

standing these representations, however, the Dutch government fitted out a fleet of fifty-two men of war, under the command of Admiral Blankert, whom they nominated admiral of Brazil, Guinea, and Angola. He was accompanied on this expedition by Colonels Schuppen and Henderson, who had acquired much celebrity in the service of Count Maurice; and thus an open rupture commenced between Holland and Portugal.

The delays and disasters encountered by this fleet on its passage were so great, that it did not arrive at the Receif till the garrison, reduced to the utmost extremity, was on the point of surrendering. The reinforcements, however, brought by this fleet, enabled the Dutch to protract the war a short time longer, and even to obtain a few trifling advantages.

But at the commencement of 1647 the Portuguese again blocked up the Receif, where the whole Dutch forces, amounting to only 1800 men, were concentrated. This handful of troops made a gallant defence, but at length sallying out to attack the enemy in the open field, they were overpowered by numbers, and

defeated with the loss of 11,000 men, most of their officers, and all their artillery and ammunition.

The progress of the Portuguese about this period became so rapid as to threaten the total ruin of the Dutch affairs in that part of the world; but these misfortunes, instead of stimulating them to greater exertions, produced a national despondency that tended to accelerate the destruction which was become inevitable. The province of Zealand recalled Admiral Blankert, who was accompanied on his return by most of the officers who had served under him; but similar hardships to those they had experienced in the passage out befel them on their return; so that the admiral, as well as several of his officers, died before the fleet arrived in Holland. Sieur Shuk, an agent from the governors of Brazil, who came over at the same time, drew such an affecting picture of affairs in that country, as induced the States to resolve to make a vigorous effort for the preservation of so valuable a settlement. With this view they issued orders for fitting out a fleet of fifty large men of war, and for the embarkation of 6,000 troops. The command of

this expedition was given to Admiral Witte Wittezen, who was esteemed one of the ablest officers in the Dutch service; and it was also resolved to send after him an additional supply of 5 or 6000 more troops. The admiral sailed towards the end of the year 1650; and after encountering very stormy weather on the passage, he at length arrived on the coast of Fernambucca; but instead of a colony he found only an hospital of sick, maimed, and infirm; and in place of the fortresses he was sent to succour, church-yards filled with the bodies of those brave men who had preceded him, and found their graves in the New World.

Such being the posture of affairs, the admiral resolved, notwithstanding his orders, to return home without delay; and this resolution he put immediately into practice, leaving the colony in a worse situation, if possible, than he found it; for which conduct he was called to account by the States General, though he found means to justify himself to their satisfaction.

In short, ill-fortune still continued to pursue the Dutch; and towards the conclusion of the year 1653, the Portuguese government, who

now avowedly assisted Viera, sent a fleet of sixteen large men of war to attack the Receif by sea, which so dismayed the garrison, that they absolutely refused to fight; and in the following year the few remaining republicans who had escaped famine and the sword evacuated Brazil, in consequence of a capitulation signed the 28th of January, 1654.

Thus did the Dutch, by an ill-judged parsimony, joined to a number of unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances, relinquish a conquest which, under a more liberal policy, might have become one of the richest and most flourishing of the European colonies in the New World.

The sensation created in the mother country by the news of this untoward event, and the fury with which they demanded justice against General Sigismund Schuppen, who had commanded in chief many years in Brazil, and was governor of the Receif at the time of its surrender, is perfectly inconceivable. The States, in order to protect him and his officers from the resentment of an enraged populace, found it necessary to send them to prison. In this situation, the general earnestly entreated to be suf-

ferred to make a public defence; and in this he recapitulated with so much clearness his own long and faithful services, and the splendid successes he had obtained under the administration of Count Maurice, while at the same time he drew such a faithful picture of the misfortunes and hardships which he and his brave companions in arms had lately sustained, that the audience dissolved into tears, and his judges honourably acquitted him.

To conclude: when Count Maurice, after residing eight years in Brazil, relinquished the government, he left seven captainships, one city, thirty large towns, forty-five regular fortresses, ninety sail of ships, 3000 regular troops, 20,000 Dutch, 60,000 negroes, and about twice the number of native Brazilians: but, after the expenditure of several millions of money, and the destruction of several thousands of lives, there returned to Holland, in 1655, only between six and seven hundred individuals, and these wholly destitute of property.

The peace which was a short time before this period concluded between England and the United Provinces, seemed to leave the latter at

liberty to attempt the recovery of this valuable settlement. But the general expectation, which anticipated this event, was disappointed by the treaty, which put an end to the hostilities between the two powers in 1661, and by which the Brazils were secured to the crown of Portugal, in consideration of eight millions of livres (333,333l. 6s. 6d.), which that government engaged to pay, either in money or goods, to the United Provinces.

CHAPTER VII.

SITUATION OF THE PORTUGUESE AFTER THE EXPULSION OF THE DUTCH—SETTLEMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE ON THE RIVER AMAZON—ATTEMPTS OF THE PORTUGUESE TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES ON THE RIVER PLATA—DISPUTES WITH SPAIN.

SINCE the above period, the Portuguese have remained in quiet possession of this extensive country. The treaty, which delivered them from the presence of an enemy by whom they had been so often humbled, was no sooner executed, than the Court of Lisbon began to consider the best means of securing the future tranquillity, and increasing the riches, of their possessions. While these momentous concerns engaged the councils of the mother country, some of the most enterprising colonists were devising the means of extending their possessions. With this intention, they undertook an excursion southwards as far as the river de la

Plata, and to the north towards the confines of that of Maragnan, now more commonly known by the name of the river of the Amazons. This celebrated river, according to some writers, is produced by innumerable torrents that rush down from the eastern side of the Andes, and unite in a spacious plain below; but a more common opinion is, that it takes its rise from the lake of Lauricocha, as from a reservoir of the Cordilleras, situated in the district of Guanuco, thirty leagues distant from Lima, in about 11° of south latitude. In its progress, which extends for the length of one thousand or twelve hundred leagues, it receives the waters of a prodigious number of rivers, some of which are of considerable size and extent. It is studded with an infinite number of islands; but these are so often overflowed as to preclude every idea of their cultivation. The Amazon is fifty leagues broad at its mouth, and falls into the ocean directly under the Line.

The mouth of this river was discovered, in 1500, by Vincent Pinçon, one of the companions of Columbus; and thirty-eight years afterwards, its source is said to have been found out by Gonzalo Pizarro, whose lieutenant Orel-

lana embarked on this river, and sailed throughout its course. In fighting his way through the canoes of the different tribes who inhabited its banks, and who also endeavoured by showers of arrows from the shore to obstruct his progress, the imagination of the Spaniard converted these beardless savages into a nation of female warriors: and hence the name of Amazons, which he bestowed on this river.

Little information was obtained by the voyage of Orellana, and no farther attempt was made to gratify the curiosity it had excited till 1650, when Pedro d'Orsua resumed the project, and sailing down the Amazons into the ocean, landed at Trinidad, which island he plundered, and afterwards successively ravaged the coasts of Cumana, Caraccas, and St. Martha. He then penetrated into New Granada, and was advancing to the interior of Peru, when he was met by a body of troops hastily assembled for the purpose, who attacked him, dispersed his desperate followers, and made himself prisoner.

After these unfortunate events, this celebrated river appears to have been entirely neglected for more than half a century, when some ill-con-

ducted and unsuccessful attempts were again made to explore it.

The Portuguese had some years before built the town of Belem, at the entrance of this river; and in 1638 Pedro Texeira embarked at this place, accompanied by a great number of Portuguese and Indians, in canoes. After sailing up the Amazons as far as the mouth of the Napo, they continued their course up this last river nearly to Quito; and then disembarking, they proceeded thither by land. The enmity subsisting between the Spaniards and Portuguese, though at this period subject to the same master, did not prevent Texeira meeting with that reception so justly due to his high character, and to the importance of the enterprise in which he was engaged. Another successful voyage was shortly after made by two learned Jesuits, d'Acunha and Artieda, who confirmed and extended the observations of Texeira.

The communication between the Spanish colonies was attended with considerable difficulty and danger, on account of some pirates who infested the south and north seas, and intercepted their navigation. The galleons, richly laden

with the treasures of Peru, &c. were captured in great numbers by these daring freebooters. Things were in this situation when an account of the successful attempts which had been made to explore the course of the Amazons reached the court of Madrid, and gave rise to the project of transporting thither, by means of the numerous navigable rivers which flow into it, the riches of New Granada, Popayan, Quito, Peru, and Chili itself. After proceeding down the river, galleons were to be stationed in the harbour of Para, in order to receive the treasures; and these being joined by the Brazil fleet, it was supposed they might navigate in security in latitudes little known and frequented by these formidable pirates. The revolution, however, which placed the Duke of Braganza on the throne of Portugal, put an end to these important projects. Each of the two nations was then only intent on securing to itself a settlement on that part of the river which best suited its own situation.

Thus while the Spanish missionaries were endeavouring to form a settlement in the country lying between the banks of the Amazon and of the Napo, as far as the confluence of these ri-

vers, some Jesuit fathers were occupied in performing the same service for the Portuguese government. These indefatigable enthusiasts, patient of toil, of fatigue, and of hardships of every kind, at length succeeded in establishing St. Paul and numerous other villages, about six or seven days journey below St. Ignacio de Pevas, the last of the Spanish settlements in the vicinity of the Amazons. Had a free intercourse been permitted between these infant states, the greatest advantages would most certainly have accrued to each. In this way the Spanish settlements might have been supplied with many articles from their Portuguese neighbours, which they could not receive from Quito, as they are effectually separated from it by the Cordilleras. Brazil is, besides, poor, from being unable to dispose of the overplus of those very commodities which cannot be obtained at Peru. If, therefore, the national antipathies and jealousies subsisting between the courts of Lisbon and Madrid had not led them to prohibit all communication between their settlements in the New World, these two provinces, by an interchange of commodities, by means of the Napo and the Amazon, might have attained to a degree of opulence and pros-

perity, which they cannot otherwise enjoy, and which might ultimately have even proved beneficial to the mother countries. Commerce would be readily established among men possessing reciprocal wants, did not the narrow and monopolizing spirit of governments foster among them a spirit of hatred and revenge, which produce mutual injuries, and frequently terminate in the effusion of blood. Such was the case in the New World.

The Portuguese visited the river Plata shortly after the Spaniards, but whatever might be their views in this excursion, it does not appear that they endeavoured to form any settlement on it till 1553, at which period they proceeded as far as Buenos-Ayres, and took possession of the northern coast of the Spanish provinces in that quarter. This transaction seems to have been overlooked by the Spanish government, till the court of Lisbon proceeded, in 1600, to found the colony of St. Sacramento, at the extremity of the territory hitherto claimed by Spain. Hence arose a new source of jealousy and animosity, which gave rise to the most violent contests between these rival powers, and eventually stained the river Plata with blood.

Spain contended that the new colony was planted in the space allotted to her by the popes, a truth which the Portuguese attempted not to deny, but they maintained that this tract was yielded up to them by later agreements, and particularly by the treaty of 1668. After various acts of hostilities, in which the rising walls of the colony had been destroyed, and the Portuguese expelled, it was agreed in 1681 that they should be re-instated in possession of the post they had been compelled to abandon, but that the inhabitants of Buenos-Ayres should have an equal right with themselves to the enjoyment of the disputed territory.

This provisional treaty was however abrogated during the war which broke out between the two crowns at the commencement of the last century; in consequence of which, the Portuguese, in 1705, were again expelled from St. Sacrament. It was once more, however, ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht, as well as the exclusive possession of the whole territory in dispute.

No sooner had hostilities ceased between these rival crowns, than the inhabitants of St. Sacra-

ment, and those of Buenos-Ayres, impelled by their mutual wants and conveniences, entered into a considerable contraband trade with each other, in which it appears that all parts of Brazil and of Peru, and even some merchants of the mother countries, were more or less engaged.

The Spanish government, uneasy at perceiving the treasures of the New World diverted into any other channel, with that short-sighted policy which marked all its councils in respect to its South American possessions, endeavoured as far as possible to limit these unauthorised connections. Asserting that the Portuguese had no right to advance beyond cannon-shot from their own walls, orders were given to occupy the northern banks of the Plata from its mouth to St. Sacramento, with flocks and herds of cattle. The villages of Maldonado and Montevideo were built, and every other measure adopted to secure the possession of this intermediate domain.

These unexpected and offensive proceedings on the part of Spain quickly revived those feuds and animosities which had been suspended by

their commercial intercourse with the Portuguese, and which in a little time would have been wholly forgotten. A clandestine war, to which the people were stimulated by the agents of their respective governments, was carried on for some time, and the two nations were on the brink of an open rupture, when a treaty was proposed, in 1750, that appeared well calculated to terminate the differences between these monarchies. By this treaty the Portuguese agreed to exchange the colony of St. Sacramento, and the territory annexed to it, for the seven missions established by Spain on the eastern coast of the Uruguay.

Considerable opposition was, however, expected to the execution of this treaty in America. "The Jesuits," says the Abbé Raynal, "who from their earliest origin had opened to themselves a secret road to dominion, might have objected to the dismembering of an empire which owed its existence to their labours. Independent of this great interest, they might have thought themselves responsible for the prosperity of a docile set of people, who, by throwing themselves into their arms, had entrusted them with the care of their future wel-

fare. These tribes had not, besides, been conquered, and therefore when they submitted to Spain, they did not give to that crown the right of alienating them from its dominion. Without having reflected on the incontestible rights of nations, they might imagine that it belonged to them alone to determine what was conducive to their happiness. The horror they were well known to entertain for the Portuguese yoke, was equally capable of leading them astray, or of enlightening them." Whatever may be thought of these speculations—whether the above, or whatever other motives operated on the seven ceded provinces, it is certain that they prepared to repel by force the united armies of Spain and Portugal, which had been sent from Europe to enforce the execution of the treaty.

Unfortunately, however, their military skill and conduct did not equal their love of independence; for instead of harrassing the enemy, and cutting off their supplies, which they were obliged to procure from a great distance, they imprudently waited for them in the open field. Being defeated in a pitched battle with considerable slaughter, which disconcerted their

measures, they abandoned their territory without another effort.

In consequence of this event the Spaniards conceived themselves warranted to take possession of the colony of St. Sacramento, which was, however, resisted by the Portuguese, on the pretence that the inhabitants of the Uruguay were only dispersed, and would, in all probability, endeavour to regain a territory from which they had been forcibly expelled.

These difficulties retarded the conclusion of the treaty, which was at length finally broken off in 1761.

From that period these deserts once more became the theatre of war and bloodshed; till Portugal, deprived of the assistance of one of her most powerful allies, was forced to submit. By the treaties of 1777, and 1778, she relinquished for ever the colony of St. Sacramento, but received, in exchange, the territory of the river St. Peter, of which she had been formerly deprived.

While these enterprizes were going forward

on the Amazon and the Plata, the more peaceful and industrious citizens on the coast of Brazil were endeavouring to encrease the useful productions of the colony, and to give respectability and permanency to her commercial undertakings.

CHAPTER VIII.

DIVISION OF BRAZIL—CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT—SLAVE TRADE—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NATIVE BRAZILIANS, &c.

BRAZIL is at present divided into fourteen provinces or captainships, in the following order from north to south, viz. Para, Maragnon, Siara, Rio Grande, Paraiba, Tamaraca, Fernambucca, Segerippa Del Rey, Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints, Rio das Velhas, Ponto Seguro, Spiritu-Sancto, Rio de Janeiro, and St. Vincent.

Each of these provinces is under the government of a separate commander; but though these governors are expected to conform to the general regulations enacted by the viceroy, they are wholly independent of his authority, since they receive their instructions directly from the Portuguese government, and are bound to transmit to Lisbon an account of the business trans-

acted in their several departments. They are only appointed for three years, but their commission is usually extended beyond that period. They are prohibited by law from marrying in the country under their jurisdiction, from being concerned in any branch of trade, from accepting any present whatsoever, from receiving any emoluments for the functions of their office; and these regulations have been very rigorously adhered to for several years past.

Individuals who voluntarily resign their office, or who are recalled by the government, are obliged to give an account of their conduct to commissioners appointed by the mother country; and the citizens, whatever may be their rank, are competent to impeach them. If they happen to die while in office, the bishop, in conjunction with the commanding officer and the chief magistrate, immediately assume the reins of government, till the arrival of a successor.

The jurisprudence in Brazil is the same as that of the mother country. A judge resides in each district, from whose decision an appeal lies to the superior tribunals of Bahia, Rio de

Janeiro, and even to those of Lisbon, if it be a question of great importance. In the districts of Para and Maragnon, they are allowed however to appeal directly to the mother country, without being obliged to appear before the two intermediate tribunals already mentioned.

In criminal cases a different practice is followed. The judge belonging to each particular district is empowered to punish petty misdemeanours; while more enormous offences are judged by the governor, assisted by a certain number of assessors appointed for this purpose.

In every province there is also established an especial tribunal, in order to take cognizance of those legacies bequeathed to persons residing beyond the seas. They have no fixed salary, but are allowed to deduct five per cent. from such capitals, the remainder being transmitted to Portugal, and deposited in an office appropriated to the purpose.

The finances of each province are administered by the commandant and four magistrates; and their accounts are annually forwarded to

the royal treasury at Lisbon, where they undergo a most minute inspection.

The military establishment, is here on the same footing as in Portugal, and other European countries. The troops are at the disposal of the governor for the time being, who is entrusted with the nomination of all the officers under the rank of captain. The militia is in like manner placed under his controul. It is composed of all the citizens indiscriminately, except the *hidalgos*, or highest order of nobility, who are exempted from every kind of personal service. This body of men furnish their own uniforms; in the interior parts of the country they are only assembled in cases of absolute necessity; but at Fernambucca, Bahia, and other parts on the coast, they are exercised one month every year, during which they receive pay from the government. The negroes and mulattoes are embodied by themselves, but the Indians are incorporated along with the colonists. The regular troops generally amount to about eight thousand men, and the militia to upwards of thirty thousand.

The king, as grand master of the order of

Christ, has the sole right to the tythes, as well as to the produce of the crusade; nevertheless, six bishopricks have been established at different times, which are all subordinate to the Archbishoprick of Bahia, founded in 1552. The prelates, who fill those sees, are all of them Europeans, and their salaries, which are paid by the government, vary from twelve hundred to thirty thousand livres (from £50 to £1250).

None of the inferior clergy are paid by the government, except the missionaries. The cupidity of the parish priests is, however, amply gratified by the contributions they contrive, under various pretexts, to levy on the superstitious, ignorant, and bigotted inhabitants: for, exclusive of an annual tribute which they exact from every family, they are paid forty sols (1s. 8d.) for every birth, marriage, and burial: and in the districts of the mines this oppressive and iniquitous exaction is more than doubled.

No regular convents are established by law in Brazil; but in a few of the districts, such as Bahia, and at Rio de Janeiro, some establishments have been endowed for female devotees.

There are, however, more than twenty monasteries belonging to different religious orders, the two richest of which are occupied by Benedictine monks, who are remarkable for their indolence, and for the licentiousness of their conduct; and, indeed, in none of them is practised that austerity and self-denial intended by their founders. In the gold provinces these institutions are prohibited by law, though, while in the plenitude of their power, the Jesuits had sufficient influence to evade this salutary regulation; but, since the period of their expulsion, no other regular orders have been permitted to settle in those regions.

Though the professed motive for the conquest of this country was that of converting the natives to Christianity, and liberal provision has been made for maintaining friars to preach the Gospel to the Indians, yet of late years not one of these fathers have engaged in this dangerous and perhaps hopeless undertaking. At the period Sir George Staunton visited this country, a few Italian missionaries residing at Rio, he informs us, took some pains to send among the Indians such of their tribe who frequented this city, as they were enabled to gain

over to their faith, by presents, as well as by persuasion, in order by that means to endeavour to convert the Indians scattered throughout the country.

No inquisition, or tribunal of the holy office, was ever legally established in the Brazils; nevertheless the colonists are not wholly protected from the gripe of that barbarous institution. The ecclesiastics of the colony, appointed by that tribunal as their agents, are generally imbued with the same sanguinary spirit as their employers. Their holy zeal, or more properly speaking, their merciless vengeance, is most commonly called forth by accusations of Judaism. To such a height indeed was this persecuting disposition carried about the beginning of the last century, that from 1702 to 1718, so great was the terror and dismay inspired by their proceedings, that the efforts of the colonists appear to have been palsied: their plantations were neglected, and trade of every kind began to languish. But though the fury of these fanatical directors of the consciences of men have somewhat abated since that period, yet superstition, and a bigotted attachment to the external ceremonials of religion, still form

a striking feature in the character of the Portuguese colonists.

In the whole of the Brazils it is computed that there are at least six hundred thousand slaves, who have either been born in Africa, or descended from those originally brought from that country. No particular ordonnance exists respecting these slaves, though it is generally understood that they ought to be tried by the common law. About twenty thousand are annually imported to keep up the number. The average price is about thirty pounds sterling each. Before being shipped from Africa, a duty of ten *reis* per head used to be paid to the Queen of Portugal's agent in that country, and which in the whole amounted to about sixty thousand pounds a year. This sum went to her own private purse, and was not considered as a part of the public revenue. These ill-fated beings are clothed and fed by their masters; and a small portion of ground being allotted to each, which they are allowed two days out of the seven to cultivate for their own emolument, those among them who are laborious are sometimes by this means enabled to purchase their freedom, and which they have a right to de-

mand at a fixed price, whenever they find themselves oppressed. To this circumstance it may perhaps be owing that there are few fugitive negroes in Brazil, and those few are chiefly to be found in the vicinity of the mines, where they subsist on the productions of the fields. This condition in Brazil is hereditary through the mother, and is not confined to colour, many of them exhibiting every different shade from black to white. Those belonging to the crown are chiefly employed in the diamond mines, and other public works; several are also attached to the convents.

The Benedictines alone have more than a thousand on their different plantations. These fathers are of opinion that the mulattoes, or the offspring between blacks and whites, are generally endowed with much intelligence and ingenuity. Some of these children they have educated and instructed with much care and success; and one of the friars, with great triumph, mentioned to Sir George Staunton, during his stay in Brazil, that a person of a mixed breed had been lately promoted to a learned professorship at Lisbon.

Such of the negroes, as well as the mulattoes, who have purchased their liberty, enjoy all the rights of citizens, but they are excluded from the priesthood, and from any civil employment under government, nor can they hold a commission in the army, except in their own batallions. The colonists seldom or never marry a negro woman, confining themselves merely to forming with them illicit connexions, which are sanctioned by the manners of the country. These unfortunate beings are accused by their tyrants of almost every crime, and that they are addicted to the vices of their situation, we do not pretend to deny. Be that, however, as it may, the testimony of men, who have degraded the dignity of their nature by trafficking in human flesh, can never be of much weight, since individuals are too apt to calumniate and misrepresent those they have injured, as if, by aggravating their errors or crimes, they could justify, or at least palliate their own.

Had the Portuguese, instead of introducing negro slavery, and all its attendant train of evils, into their new possessions, endeavoured, by a wise and enlightened policy, to conciliate the good will of the natives; had they endea-

voured to overcome their natural indolence, by introducing among them a taste for the conveniences of civilized life; had they, in short, endeavoured to render them and the colonists but as one people, then would their presence have proved a blessing to one of the finest portions of the globe. But such was the inhumanity and impolicy of these conquerors of the New World, that no sooner had they gained a secure footing in Brazil, than they seized upon the Indians, whom they sold in the public markets, and compelled to work like slaves on the different plantations.

In 1570, Sebastian prohibited any Brazilian from being subjected to slavery, except those who were taken prisoners in a just war; but this wise regulation was evaded by the Portuguese, who were too indolent to till the lands themselves, and who had, besides, attached some idea of disgrace to this species of labour; and at this period a sufficient number of Africans had not been imported to answer the demand for cultivators.

An edict of Philip II. in 1595, which confirmed the above orders, and likewise reduced

the term of slavery, in the case of prisoners, to ten years, was equally disregarded by the colonists.

In 1605 and 1609, orders were again sent from Europe, which declared the freedom of the Indians; and Philip III. having some time after learned that this law had been in a great measure disregarded, issued an edict by which those who infringed it in future should be subjected to heavy penalties. But as these edicts were not more respected than the former, the missionaries became loud in their complaints respecting the oppression to which the Indian converts were subjected. These remonstrances induced the new court of Lisbon, in 1647, once more to renew their orders against Brazilian slavery. The internal state of the colony, however, and a rising spirit of independence which began to pervade all ranks among the colonists, induced that weak power to compromise their just decrees, and permit those individuals who were born of a negro mother and an Indian father, to be retained in slavery. Tired at last with the languid labours of the unfortunate natives, the colonists gradually began to supply their place with African slaves, except in a few

of the poorer captainships; where they were incapable of purchasing them; and notwithstanding various edicts of the government issued during the early part of the last century, this remnant of barbarism continued to prevail in these districts till 1755, at which period the Indians without exception were declared citizens. The same road was opened to them as to their conquerors for the exercise of their talents, and they were suffered to aspire to the highest offices and dignities in the colony. Various circumstances, however, prevented or retarded the good effects which might have been expected to result from this political amelioration of their condition; but the most powerful of these is, perhaps, the want of a free intercourse between them and the Portuguese. Most of the Indians live in separate villages, over which an European presides, who is invested with the power of directing all their concerns, and of punishing or rewarding them according to their deserts. He superintends the sale of all commodities in behalf of the community, delivers to the government agents the tenth part of the territorial products, and appoints the portion of labour to be performed by those who have fallen into a state of vassalage; and these agents act under the

direction of a chief to whom is delegated still more extensive authority. It is easy to conceive, *a priori*, to what a degree of mental imbecility such a state of society must reduce any people; but if a doubt could remain of this truth, we have only to compare the sluggish, indolent conduct of the inhabitants of the Indian villages, with the superior industry and intelligence displayed by the few natives who intermingle with the Portuguese, and are suffered to act as their own masters.

CHAPTER IX.

REMARKS ON THE WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CROSSING
THE ATLANTIC—ISLAND OF FRIO—OBSERVATIONS
ON THE HARBOUR OF RIO DE JANEIRO—DESCRIP-
TION OF THE CAPITAL—GENERAL VIEW OF THE
COUNTRY—NATURAL PRODUCTIONS—TRADE—MA-
NUFACTURES—MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, &c.

IN proceeding from Europe to Brazil, navi-
gators must be determined, in what degree of
longitude it may be proper to pass the line, by
the winds which prevail at different seasons of
the year. When the sun is far to the southward
of the line, the south-east winds begin to blow
in about seven degrees of north latitude, and
sometimes force ships to the twenty-seventh
degree, or more, of western longitude, before
they have passed the equator. When, on the con-
trary, the sun is to the northward, the line may
be crossed in a much more eastern longitude,

as the winds then generally blow from the north-east; but on arriving at the seventeenth degree of latitude south of the equator, the winds become influenced by the land of Brazil, which appears in latitude twenty-two degrees forty minutes south.

This land, which lies to the northward of the island of Frio, is extremely high and irregular; its peaked hills are interspersed with white vertical streaks, which give to them, when viewed from a distance, the appearance of cascades of water. Steering in a southerly direction towards Frio, a small island is very soon perceived. It is of a moderate height, and about three miles distant from the main land of Brazil, between which and it there is a free passage.

The island of Frio lies about south-west eight leagues from the former; and the shore between them appears perfectly free from danger. The land of Frio is high, and from having a hollow in the middle, has the appearance of two separate islands. The straight between Frio and the continent of Brazil is nearly a mile in breadth,

and seems clear from shoals. The latitude is thirty-two degrees two minutes south; the longitude, by observation, forty-one degrees thirty-one minutes forty-five seconds west. In sailing westward, towards Rio de Janeiro, the shore is perceived to be covered with white sand; the land is high and irregular, with two or three small islands situated near it.

Some of our most experienced navigators, and among others Captain Mackintosh, in the service of the East-India Company, recommend that ships bound to Rio de Janeiro, should, after falling in with Cape Frio, instead of steering along shore, shape their course between south-west and south-west by west for twelve or fourteen leagues, as to this distance the land-wind extends. The forenoons are in general calm, but almost every afternoon a fresh sea-breeze sets in from the south-west. It is proper to steer, in a direct course, from hence to the small islands lying under the great inclining sugar-loaf, on the western side of the entrance into Rio harbour.

From these small islands the wind will carry the ship to the opposite side of the harbour's

mouth, where the fort of Santa Cruz is situated, and which may be approached within fifty yards, and thence safely and quickly into harbour. Captain Mackintosh adds, that in his first voyage to this place, by keeping in shore, he spent five days of very unpleasant and troublesome navigation, before he could get into the harbour ; whereas, by the method now laid down, he came the same distance in much less than twenty-four hours, and with great ease and satisfaction.

Sir Erasmus Gower, who commanded the expedition to China in 1792, observes, “ that the entrance of the harbour of Rio de Janeiro will shew itself by discovering the castle or fort of Santa Cruz, and a small fortified island, called Fort Lucia, nearly abreast of it. Between these is the channel into the harbour, near a mile wide ; both shores are steep ; that of Santa Cruz is perpendicular, there being six fathoms in the wash of the sea. The narrowness of the channel causes strong tides ; but as the sea-breeze blows fresh, they do not impede vessels entering into the harbour. In going in, it is best to keep mid-channel, or even nearer to Santa Cruz. About four miles outside the har-

bour's mouth, the depth of water is eighteen and nineteen fathoms, which decreases gradually to eight or seven; and this being the shallowest part, may be called the bar, which is about two miles outside the fort. The water again deepens on approaching Santa Cruz, to seventeen and eighteen fathoms, nor will less be found in the fair way of the great road. Large ships may moor in shoaler water, but that depth or thereabouts is more advisable, as such a situation affords the full advantage of the sea-breeze, as well as that of avoiding the insects, which are very troublesome when nearer to the shore." The Lion, which carried Sir Erasmus Gower's flag, we are informed, anchored in eighteen fathoms, the sugar-loaf bearing south by east half east; the castle of Santa Cruz south-east by south; a convent on an eminence over the south part of the city south-west by west; one mile and a half from the landing-place opposite the viceroy's palace.

In no part of the world, China and Japan excepted, is there so much jealousy evinced on the approach of foreign ships, or are there so many obstacles to overcome before permission can be obtained to land, as at Brazil. The difficulties

experienced in this way by Lord Anson, and some of our more early circumnavigators, appear in no respect to have diminished in later times; since every vessel before attempting to enter the harbour, must send a boat with an officer on board to the castle of Santa Cruz, who is thence conducted to the palace of the viceroy, in order to inform his excellency of the arrival of the ship or fleet, and the reason of its touching at this port. It is also necessary that the ship's colours should be hoisted as early as possible, unless the *pratique*, or visiting boat from shore, has been already on board; so strictly indeed are these regulations enforced, that even a Portuguese vessel, attempting to pass the fort, will be hailed and forced to anchor, till such time as permission be obtained for her entering the harbour. The condition, force, destination, and wants of the ship must be minutely certified by the captain, and if these appear satisfactory, orders are issued to afford him the necessary aid; but no part of the crew is suffered to land except at the stairs opposite the palace, and even there not without express permission. A military officer or soldier attends each person while he remains on shore; guard-boats likewise surround the vessel; and these regulations are, if possible more rigorously executed with regard

to mercantile vessels than even ships of war. In the inner harbour there is every conveniency for heaving down ships; and it is here that all those vessels anchor that require repair, as well as those which are receiving or delivering out cargoes; but the outer harbour is justly considered as the most healthy situation. The latitude of Rio is twenty-two degrees fifty-four minutes south, and the longitude forty-two degrees, forty-four minutes west from Greenwich. Variation of the compass four degrees fifty-five minutes to the westward of the Pole. The tide flows seven hours and a half, and rises about five feet and a half perpendicular. Fahrenheit's thermometer usually stands between seventy and eighty-six degrees.

The harbour of Rio de Janeiro is one of the finest known, and indeed can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. The entrance into it from the sea is bounded, on one side, by the lofty inclining cone already mentioned, and on the other by the huge mass of granite which supports the Castle of Santa Cruz; near the middle lies the small island on which Fort Lucia is built. Though at first narrow, it gradually widens to about three or four miles, and

has an excellent muddy bottom. In several directions it branches farther than the eye can reach, and is interspersed with numerous little islands, some of which are clothed with vegetation alone, while others are covered with batteries and habitations of different kinds. Numerous villages, farms, and plantations, divided from each other by little sandy bays, rivulets, and forests, diversify and adorn the shores of this spacious harbour; while, in the distance, the eye rests on a lofty ridge of mountains rising in various fantastic forms, and clothed with wood to their very summits.

The captainship of Rio de Janeiro occupies a length of coast, commencing at the river Doce, and ending at that of Rio Grand of St. Peter. On the inland side it is bounded by the extensive chain of mountains which extends from Una to Minas-Geraes. At present it includes the districts St. Esprit, Cabofrio, and South Paraiba, originally granted to different individuals, but which have been since re-annexed to the lands belonging to the crown.

On the west side of the river, about four miles from the mouth of the harbour, stands

There are no public buildings in this city particularly deserving of attention, except the mint. The churches are all gloomy, and loaded with ornaments executed without taste.

An aqueduct of considerable length supplies the inhabitants with water. It is carried over the vallies by a double row of arches, one placed above another, and proves highly ornamental to the city. In the squares and public places fountains are erected, which are attended by a guard to regulate the distribution of the water, as it is not sufficiently abundant for the wants of the inhabitants; and people frequently are seen waiting a long time with buckets before they receive their allotted quantity. A certain portion of the water from the fountain on the quay, opposite the palace, is appropriated to the use of the shipping, and is conveyed to the casks, which remain in the boats, by means of a woollen or canvas tube, called a *hose*, stretching from the fountain to the cask.

Captain Cook found this water did not remain long sweet at sea; but his opinion probably resulted from some extraneous matters having been accidentally suffered to remain in

the casks, or from some other circumstance, as other mariners affirm that it keeps better during long voyages than any other. The quay above mentioned is extremely spacious, and, as well as several of the houses, built of granite, a material which is found in abundance on the spot. The high conical rocks at the entrance of the harbour are all of granite, and contain a large proportion of feldspar. On the south-west side of the harbour, a very high rock particularly attracts the attention of strangers. It is composed of columnar masses, resembling basalt, resting on a clayey bottom; and indeed all the granitic quarries in this neighbourhood are incumbent on clay and sand.

As this city, previous to the late political changes in Europe, was the principal depot of the riches which flowed from Brazil to Portugal, and the harbour to which the fleets destined to supply this part of the New World with European commodities proceeded, it may easily be conceived that the morals of the inhabitants of this commercial city must be similar to those of other opulent capitals; and in fact indolence, dishonesty, a spirit of revenge, and excesses of every kind, are not

unfrequent among the great body of the people, while the higher orders indulge in every luxury which wealth can procure. The men are accused of yielding to the indulgence of depraved and unnatural appetites, and the ladies of abandoning that modesty and reserve which prove the chief ornament of the female character. This censure always appeared to me too indiscriminate, and perhaps originates from the singular custom which prevails among the ladies in this city, of exchanging bunches of flowers, which they carry in their hands, with those gentlemen, though total strangers, whom they chance to meet in the streets. They are also in the habit, when seated in the balconies surrounding their houses, either alone or attended by their slaves, to throw flowers on any one passing beneath, whom caprice or a transient liking lead them to distinguish. Doubtless more intimate connexions frequently result from this custom; yet I conceive it would be unfair to conclude from it, that a spirit of intrigue is universal among the Portuguese ladies of Rio. It is well known that in Lisbon the ladies amuse themselves on particular days, termed *days of intrusion*, by throwing nosegays from their balconies at the passengers; and it has been pro-

bably in imitation of their manners, that this practice has been adopted by the females in this New World.

Many of these females have fine dark eyes, and animated countenances. They generally have the head uncovered, and wear their hair hanging down in tresses, tied with ribbands, and ornamented with flowers. They are regular in their attendance in the churches both at matins and vespers; and during the rest of the day they generally remain seated at their windows. In the evening they amuse themselves by playing on the harpsichord or guitar, when the doors and windows are thrown open to admit the fresh breeze; and if a stranger happen to pass at this time, and stop to listen to the music, it is not unusual for the father, husband, or brother of the fair musician, politely to invite him to enter the house.

The men, even of the lowest order, are usually covered with cloaks when they go abroad; and the middling and higher ranks never appear in public without swords. Both sexes are fond of operas, plays, and masquerades. They also frequent a public garden,

situated by the sea-side, near the extremity of the city. This garden is laid out in grass-plots, shrubberies, and parterres, interspersed with trees, whose luxuriant foliage affords a refreshing shade from the rays of the sun. In alcoves or bowers of wooden frame-work painted green, and adorned with a profusion of the most beautiful and odoriferous plants of tropical climates, the fashionable parties of Rio repose after the fatigue of their evening walks. During the dry season these alcoves are generally filled with company, who partake of an elegant supper, according to the Portuguese fashion, during which they are entertained with music, and sometimes fire-works; and they often protract their amusements to an early hour on the following morning. In the middle of this garden stands a large fountain of artificial rock-work, adorned with figures of two alligators of tolerable sculpture, which throw water from their mouths into a marble bason. In this reservoir, aquatic birds, well executed in bronze, appear to be sporting on the surface of the water.

At a short distance from this fountain the eye is disgusted with, a representation, in cop-

per, painted green, of the papaye-tree, which is indigenous to the climate, and of the most rapid growth. Yet this absurd caricature of one of nature's most beautiful productions, I have been informed, was constructed at considerable expence and labour.

On the side of this garden, towards the sea, there is a handsome terrace of granite, near the middle of which another fountain has been constructed. It is surmounted by the statue of a little boy, holding in one hand a bird, from whose bill the water gushes into a basón underneath, while with his other hand he displays a label with the following inscription : *Sou util ainda brincando*—I am useful even in my sport.

At the extremities of this terrace stand two neat square buildings, similar to our English summer-houses. The walls of the one are covered with paintings, representing views of the harbour, and of the whale fishery, which was carried on within it till the increased number of ships annually resorting thither, so terrified these animals, that they have at length wholly forsaken it. The ceiling is of shell-work, forming various designs, and the cornice, which is

of the same material, exhibits several species of fish peculiar to the coast of Brazil, well executed, and displaying their natural shades and colours.

The ceiling of the other building is composed of devices wrought in feathers, and the cornices are decorated with representations of some of the most beautiful tropical birds, elegantly arrayed in their natural plumage. The walls are covered with several large paintings, which, though extremely ill executed, yet display the chief productions from which the country derives its opulence. They include views of the gold and diamond mines, of the method in which they are wrought, and in which the precious materials are separated from the earth in which they were originally embedded. They likewise represent the culture of the sugar-cane, with the various processes for extracting its juice, and granulating it into sugar; the mode of collecting the small animals which produce the cochineal, and from which the rich and brilliant dye is prepared; the culture of the manioc, with the means employed in making cassava and tapioca; they also depict the culture and preparation of coffee, rice, and indigo. In this garden, which

is termed the *passao publico*, are exhibited spectacles for the entertainment of the people ; and its object to promote the health and pleasure of the inhabitants is expressed on two granitic columns, on one of which is engraven the words *a saude do Rio* ; and on the other, *o amor do publico*.

On the whole, from the mode in which this garden is laid out, its decorations, and the general character of the amusements, it may not be inaptly termed the Vauxhall of Rio ; with this difference, however, that here, throughout the circle of the seasons, every production flourishes with all the vigour and freshness of youth ; nothing looks naked or arid, nor does the eye rest on any object that conveys an image of decay.

Near the town, and close to the sea-shore, is another garden, which was originally appropriated to the cultivation of plants, with a view to the study of botany ; but as this, like all the other sciences, is here totally neglected, this spot is now only deserving of notice on account of a small manufacture of cochineal. It is somewhat difficult for strangers to obtain in-

formation on the subject of this insect, and the method employed in the preparation of the dye, on account of the jealousy of foreigners of every description entertained by the Portuguese. Mr. Barrow, who from his peculiar situation was indulged with greater latitude than other travellers, has been enabled to furnish the public with some valuable details respecting this insect, which is probably not the same as that mentioned by Linnæus, under the name of *coccus cacti coccinelliferi*. The latter is described by this great naturalist as flat on the back, with black legs, and tapering or awl-shaped horns or antennæ; whereas, the insect of Rio is convex, with legs of a clear bright red in both male and female, and the antennæ moniliform, or bead-like. The male is a delicate and beautiful insect; the colour of the whole body a bright red, nearly resembling the pigment usually called red lake; the breast is elliptical, and slightly attached to the head; the antennæ about half the length of the body; the legs are of a more brilliant red than that of the other parts; two fine white filaments, about three times the length of the insect, project from the extremity of its belly or abdomen; the wings are two, erect, of a

faint straw colour, and of a very delicate texture. The female has no wings, is elliptic in form, and convex on both sides, but most so on the back, which is covered with a white downy substance, resembling the finest cotton; the abdomen is marked with transverse rugæ or furrows; the mouth is situated in the breast, having a brown beak, inclining to a purple tint, that penetrates the plant on which the insect feeds; its six legs are of a clear bright red. It becomes pregnant about twenty days after it is born, and dies after bringing forth an innumerable offspring, of so minute a size as to be easily mistaken for the eggs only of those insects. For about the space of a day, they remain without any appearance of life or motion, but soon afterwards shew signs of animation, and begin to move with great agility over the surface of the leaf on which the mother had deposited them. At this time they appear, through a magnifier, like small specks of red unshapen matter, thinly covered over with a fine cottony down. In three or four days this downy envelopment becomes visible to the naked eye; the insect it covered increasing rapidly in size, till the largest is nearly equal to a grain of rice. With this increase of

size they decrease in motion ; and when arrived at their full growth, they adhere to the leaf in a torpid state. At this period they are taken from the plant for use ; but, if suffered to remain, will deposit their young as already mentioned. Amongst the clusters of these insects, enveloped in their cotton, there are several cells of a cylindric form, standing perpendicularly on the surface of the leaf. These cells are the chrysalides or cocoons of the male, and out of which the wings, in their nascent state, make their first appearance, and are visible about three days before the perfect insect is produced. It enjoys its existence in that state only three or four days, during which it impregnates the females. The plant, on which this insect feeds, is called at Rio, orumbela, a species of the cactus or prickly pear, and, probably, the cactus opuntia of Linnæus. The leaves are thick and fleshy ; the upper side more flat, or even concave, than the opposite ; are somewhat of an oval form, growing without stalks, but rising one immediately from the other's edge, as well as from the stem, and armed with round and tapering prickles, about an inch, or nearly so, in length. These plants grow, sometimes, to the height of twenty feet ; but they are ge-

nerally prevented from rising above eight feet, which is a size more convenient to the manufacturer, and at which the leaves are thought to contain juices most nutritious to the insects. The young leaves are of a dark green, but incline towards a yellow colour as they advance in age. The internal substance of the leaf is of the same colour with its exterior surface. It is easy to discern when any insects are upon the plant; they first appear like a white powder thinly spread upon its flat or hollow side, which is marked, soon afterwards, with small protuberances of the same white downy substance, already said to resemble the finest cotton.

Another insect is found upon the cactus, and is supposed to feed upon the coccus or cochineal insect. In its perfect state it bears a strong resemblance to a four-winged insect, called ichneumon; but, on examination, is found to be a fly with two wings only. The larva or caterpillar of this fly insinuates itself into the cotton with which the coccus is enveloped, and is scarcely distinguishable from the latter, except that it is a little more elongated, with somewhat longer legs, and that the cotton does

not stick to it, whereas from the coccus it is with difficulty separated. When this fly is prepared to change its skin, it creeps out of the cotton upon the naked part of the leaf, increases quickly in its bulk, and its colour changes from that of a bright red to a clear yellow, with rings of brownish spots about its body. In a few days it becomes torpid; but, soon afterwards, contracting its rings with violent agitation, it deposits a large globule of pure red colouring matter; after which, it immediately hangs itself upon the prickles of the leaf, and becomes a chrysalis, out of which issues, shortly, the perfect fly. From the circumstance of the colouring matter being deposited by this insect, previous to its change into the chrysalis state, it might be inferred, that any other insect, feeding on the same plant, would be productive likewise of the same colouring matter; yet the leaf itself constantly gives out, only, a transparent gelatinous fluid, perfectly colourless. The fruit, indeed, or fig of the cactus, when ripe, contains a scarlet juice, which colours some of the excretions of those who eat it.

The profit to the Portuguese at Rio, from

the cochineal, is inconsiderable, owing to an error in the preparation. Twice or thrice a week the slaves, appropriated to this employment, go among the cactus plants, and pick off carefully, with a bamboo twig shaped somewhat into the form of a pen, every full grown insect they can find, with many not yet arrived to their perfect state; the consequence of which is, that the plants are never half stocked with insects, many of the females being destroyed before they had deposited their young. The natives of Mexico pursue a method very different. As soon as the periodical rains are over, and the weather is warmer, as well as drier, they fix, on the prickles of the cactus leaves, small parcels of the finest moss, serving as nests to contain, each, ten or a dozen full grown female insects. These, in the course of a few days, bring forth an innumerable tribe of young, spreading themselves over the leaves and branches of the plant, till they become attached to those spots which they find most favourable for supplying nutritious juice; where, soon acquiring their full growth, they remain motionless, and then are gathered off for use; a sufficient number being always left for the production of new broods. The insects are

soon converted into cochineal by a very simple process; but if *in corporal sufferance, the poor beetle feels a pang as great as when a giant dies*, this process is not more simple than it is cruel. The insects, which were collected in a wooden bowl, are thickly spread, upon a flat dish of earthenware, and placed alive over a charcoal fire, where they are slowly roasted until the downy covering disappears, and the aqueous juices of the animal are totally evaporated. During this operation the insects are constantly stirred about with a tin ladle; and sometimes water is sprinkled upon them, to prevent absolute torrefaction, which would destroy the colour, and reduce them to a coal; but a little habit teaches when to remove them from the fire. They then appear like so many dark round reddish grains, and take the name of cochineal, preserving so little of the original form of the insect, that this precious dye was long known and sought in Europe, before naturalists had determined whether it was an animal, vegetable, or mineral substance. The garden at Rio does not annually produce above thirty pounds weight of this commodity; though by proper treatment, from the same number of plants, ten times the quantity might be obtained. At

Marica, and Saquarima, both places contiguous to Cape Frio, are considerable plantations of the cactus, which are propagated easily from cuttings set into the earth during the cold and rainy season, though they afterwards thrive least where excluded from the sun. The insects breed and are collected in dry weather, from October until March. The preparation of cochineal is encouraged by the trade being laid open, which had formerly been a monopoly of the crown.

In Rio, not only science, but literature of every kind is neglected; as a proof of which it is only necessary to mention that, in this large and opulent city there are but two or three booksellers' shops, and that these contain little besides a few obsolete works on theology and medicine. Neither do we meet with any cabinets of natural history; there is, however, a professed collector of birds and insects, but among his collection, are few articles that may not be found in the cabinets of Europe. Though literature and science are yet in their infancy in this extensive country, the native powers of the human mind have of late begun to unfold themselves. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that the colonists of every description, particularly the

younger part of them, have watched with no common degree of interest the progress of the French revolution, and though disgusted with the sanguinary measures that have unfortunately marked its course, they can nevertheless separate them from that spirit of independence, which led a great nation to burst the bonds of slavery, and throw off the galling yoke of a licentious and oppressive government. Such being the feelings and sentiments of this people, it is not improbable, that the restrictive and injurious regulations of the parent state might have led them, in a short time, to rebel against the authority of a distant sceptre, had not recent events transferred the seat of the Portuguese government to Brazil. Time alone can show whether this measure will be followed with those beneficial consequences, which, in the present posture of European affairs, some sanguine politicians are inclined to expect.

The population of Rio is computed at forty-three thousand souls, of which forty thousand are blacks, including such as have been emancipated, and the remaining three thousand, whites. Few of the native Brazilians are to be found in this city; some of their children have been

taken into Portuguese families, but they constantly evince a desire to return to the habits of savage life. These people are seldom employed except as boat-rowers, in which capacity they display uncommon dexterity. They appear to entertain an hereditary antipathy to the conquerors of their country, and shun, as much as possible, the settlements of the Portuguese.

A considerable part of the coast, between Rio and Bahia, is still inhabited by them, which prevents a regular communication, by land, between these districts, since they attack individuals without remorse, whenever they find them scattered or unprotected. Ease and comfort are displayed in the external appearance of the inhabitants of Rio; their houses are large, commodious, and some of them superbly furnished.

Most of the menial offices are performed by slaves, who, in this capital, have little appearance of wretchedness, when compared with those upon the plantations, who suffer under cruel and severe task-masters. They appear to possess a gay and lively temper, and are ex-

tremely fond of dancing and music. It is very common to see the black drivers of hackney carriages at Rio, in the intervals of employment, amusing themselves by playing on some musical instrument, most commonly a guitar. All classes of society, indeed, in this city, display an unbounded propensity to mirth and pleasure, nor does their religion, which is chiefly ceremonial, impart any thing like gloom or austerity to their manners.

There are three religious establishments for men, and two for women, in this capital, but neither the holy fathers, nor the nuns, manifest the smallest tendency to run into any self-denying excess of devotion. The ladies, in particular, appear without hesitation, or restraint, at the grates, and converse freely with those strangers, whom curiosity may lead to visit their convents.

Rio, as might be expected from its commercial undertakings, has been greatly improved and enlarged within these last few years. Its population has also proportionally increased, and every thing indicates the thriving condition of the place. The shops are filled not only

with such British manufactures as contribute to the comfort of the inhabitants, but also with those that administer to their luxury or pride. The markets are well stored with provisions, and the magazines with merchandise of every kind. The city is gradually extending, by the erection of public and private buildings; and the merchants, and tradesmen of every description, appear to be busily employed.

Besides the gardens already mentioned, there are several public walks, handsomely laid out, in the immediate vicinity of the city, whither the inhabitants resort after the fatigues of business. The town, however, is not healthy, and instances of longevity are extremely rare. But this may, perhaps, be more properly attributed to local situation and other circumstances, than to the insalubrity of the climate. The town being surrounded on all sides, except towards the harbour, by high hills, clothed with thick spreading trees, a free circulation of air is thereby prevented; and the moisture evaporated during the day, falls throughout the night in the form of fog or drizzling rain. Another circumstance which contributes to the unhealthiness of Rio, is the water being suf-

fered to stagnate near the town; and this is more deserving of reprobation, since it might be easily remedied, and at a small expence, either by draining those marshes, or filling them up with earth. This shameful neglect is attended with another, though a subordinate evil, since infinite myriads of mosquitoes are thus fostered, which prove a serious annoyance, particularly to strangers on their first arrival in this country.

Besides the manufacture of cochineal, which we mentioned, when speaking of the botanical garden, there is a very considerable one, of a different kind, carried on within the harbour, belonging to an exclusive company, which pays one-fifth of its profits to the crown. The fat, or blubber of the large black whale (*balena physalus*), which formerly frequented this harbour, but which is now caught near the island of Saint Catherine, and on other parts of the coast, is here converted into oil. The whalebone, which is prepared from the cartilages of the jaw of this animal, is also cleansed and separated here, before being shipped for Europe. The whale-fishery, as well as that of the cazelote (*physteter cotodon*,) which is at present

chiefly confined to the bar of the Island of St. Catherine, and the Bay of All Saints, might be extended with much profit and advantage to all the coast, as well as to the high seas of Brazil, and Cape Verde. The Dutch found the whale-fishery extremely profitable. In 1697, they gained by it more than two millions of florins; and though, in other years, it was not equally productive, yet on the whole it yielded them a very large revenue.

Other nations also avail themselves of the whales of those seas. The white whale, (*physeter macrocephalus*), affords a still more lucrative branch of commerce. It is no unusual thing for an English whaler, from the South Seas, to put in at Rio for refreshments, having on board sixty-nine whales, each worth at an average two hundred pounds. Sometimes a single whale is of such an enormous size, as to fetch one thousand.

Other species of fish, frequenting the shores of Brazil, might likewise be converted to use, such as the hippopotamus, or sea-horse of Angola. From the mermaid (*trishechus manatus*), might be extracted great quantities of a coarse

kind of oil, fit for burning and other purposes. The disagreeable smell of this oil might be corrected at a small expence, by repeated washing.

The importance of fisheries, not only in a commercial point of view, but as a means of augmenting the naval power of any maritime country, is too obvious to require illustration. Of the truth of this position, Holland and England furnish conspicuous examples. The celebrated De Wit, in his Political Memoirs, computes the population of the United Provinces at 2,400,000 souls, 750,000 of whom are, he affirms, supported by the produce of the fisheries. And the excellent and prolific nursery of seamen furnished by our fisheries, is certainly one means which has contributed to the stupendous power and unrivalled glory of the British navy.

Were the new Portuguese government in Brazil to extend their fisheries on the coasts of the Azores and Madeira, and to establish a regular fishery at Cape Verde, similar to those of other nations, they might not only supply a sufficiency of dry fish for internal consumption, but likewise have large quantities to exchange

with their neighbours for articles of which they stand in need.

Notwithstanding the discouragements, jealousies, and exactions of the mother country, a spirit of enterprise appears to have been gradually gaining ground for these few last years in Brazil. Even the inveterate prejudices of the Portuguese nobles against trade have, in a great measure, yielded to the increasing liberality of the times; and several of them are now concerned in the different manufactures lately established in Rio. One gentleman of high rank has erected a rice-work in this city, in which he employs near one hundred slaves, in preparing the grain for use. There is nothing in the method employed in this work particularly deserving of attention, except the use of siliceous sand, the small sharp angles of which materially assist in freeing the grain from the husks which adhere to it. The sand is afterwards separated from the grain by means of sieves, sufficiently wide to suffer it to pass through, while they retain the rice.

The mechanical arts have not yet attained much perfection in Rio, though more attention

daily begins to be paid to such pursuits. The corn-mill, in general use here, is of a very simple construction. One which is erected on a stream near the town, consists of a wheel, only a few feet in diameter, placed horizontally below the current of the water, which falls from a considerable height into hollows, obliquely cut out in the superior rim of the wheel, and impel it to a rapid rotatory motion, while its upright shaft, passing through the centre of an immoveable mill-stone above the wheel, but of a narrow diameter, is fixed to a smaller mill-stone, which being forced round with the motion of the wheel, and dependent shaft, bruises between it and the stone underneath, the grain, which is insinuated between them from a hopper.

But whatever may be the rising prosperity, or increasing riches of Rio, it is with pain that we behold this city disgraced by an establishment originating in the sufferings and misfortunes of an unoffending race of our fellow-men. I speak of the warehouses erected at Val Longo, not far from the town, for the reception of slaves, who are imported chiefly from Angola and Benguela, on the African coast. Here

these unfortunate beings are prepared for market, like so many herds of cattle. Every art is employed that cupidity can invent to conceal their defects, and render them sleek and saleable. They are washed, anointed, and fattened like stalled bullocks; yet these slave-owners, these tormentors of human beings, term themselves *men* and *christians*. Such, however, is the moral constitution of things, that, even in this world, the practice of iniquity never fails to bring along with it its own punishment. Thus that debility of body, and enervation of mind, consequent on the uncontrolled indulgence of sensual appetites, to which the slave-trade affords such powerful stimuli,—that impatience of contradiction, and cruelty of disposition, generated by unlimited authority over any set of men, render the planter, in his sumptuous mansion, a more unhappy as well as a more degraded being than the poor negro, who crouches beneath the rod of an unfeeling overseer.

About five thousand slaves, amounting to nearly a fourth of the number annually imported into Brazil, are every year sold in the market of Rio.

Agriculture, as might have been expected, has made little progress in this country. In the vicinity of Rio, the soil is chiefly cultivated for raising vegetables for the whites, and rice, manioc, maize, &c. for the blacks. The roads are so extremely bad as only to be passable for carriages a few miles beyond the city. The neighbouring forests abound in trees, many of which are unknown to botanists, and which might prove of great value in the construction of ships, houses, and for other purposes. Palms and mastic wood, as well as mangoe and guoyava trees, are here also extremely common; and besides the dyeing woods already known, there are many others, which, on being submitted to a chemical examination, yield lakes of different colours: from one was extracted, in the chemical laboratory of Ajuda, near Lisbon, a beautiful rose colour that is more permanent than that of the Brazil wood. To the west of the city, at the extremity of an extensive forest, is situated the rich and fertile valley of Tijouca. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, excepting towards the south, where, through a small opening, is admitted a branch or arm of the sea. But the principal ornament of this delightful spot is a clear stream, which

falling down a steep and broad granite rock, forms a magnificent cascade, whence it meanders through the valley beneath. The temperature, on account of its confined situation, is extremely hot and oppressive; and the heat is augmented by the reflection of the sun's rays from the sides of the mountains, which are in many places bare and rocky. In the plantations of Tijouca we meet with indigo, manioc, coffee, cocoa, or chocolate trees, sugar canes, plantains, and orange and lime-trees, all growing promiscuously in the greatest luxuriance, though coffee and indigo appear to be the chief objects of attention.

Several districts in the government of Rio produce cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, rice, pepper, and tobacco, in great abundance. That of Rio Grand yields plenty of excellent wheat, which is also found to grow in other parts of Brazil, with an increase far beyond what is known in Europe. The vine likewise attains to great perfection in this climate; but the grape is not suffered to be pressed, lest it might interfere with the sale of the Portugal wines. The ipecacuanha plant, the root of which has been so long used as a valuable article in medi-

cine, grows in great profusion near St. Catharine's, in the government of Rio, as well as a variety of other medicinal plants, some of which have been exported to Europe, while others are but very little known.

Formerly Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints, was the principal seat of the government, and chief mart of the commerce of Brazil; but the discovery of the gold and diamond mines, within a short distance of Rio de Janeiro, and communicating directly with it, has given a decided superiority to the latter. The manner in which the former of these were discovered, is differently related; but the most common account is, that the Indians on the back of the Portuguese settlements were observed to make use of gold for their fish-hooks; and enquiry being made as to their manner of procuring this metal, it appeared that considerable quantities of it were annually washed from the mountains, and left among the gravel and sand that remained in the valleys, after the running off or evaporation of the water.

From the time of this discovery, considerable quantities of gold were imported into Europe

from Brazil ; and these imports have gradually augmented, since new mines have been wrought in many of the other provinces.

The extraction of this precious metal is neither very laborious, nor attended with the smallest danger in this part of the New World. The purest sort is generally found near the surface of the soil, though it is sometimes necessary to dig for it to the depth of three or four fathoms. It is usually incumbent on a bed of sandy earth, termed by the natives *Saibro*.

Though for the most part the veins that are regular, and run in the same direction, are the richest, it has been observed that those spaces, the surface of which was most spangled with crystals, were those which furnished the greatest plenty of gold. It is found in larger pieces on the mountains and barren or stony rocks than in the vallies, or on the banks of rivers. But in whatever place it may have been gathered, it is of three-and-twenty carats and a half, on coming out of the mine, unless it be mixed with sulphur, silver, iron, or mercury—a circumstance that rarely occurs, except at Goyas and Araès.

Every man who discovered a mine was obliged to give notice of it to the government. If it was conceived to be of little consequence by those persons appointed to examine into its value, it was always given up to the public: but if, on the contrary, it was found to be a rich vein, the government never failed to reserve a portion of it for themselves. Another share was given to the commandant; a third to the intendant; and two shares were awarded to the discoverers: the remainder was divided amongst the miners of the district, in proportion to their circumstances, which were determined by the number of their slaves. The disputes, to which this species of property gave rise, fell under the cognizance of the intendant, with the right of appeal from his decrees to the supreme court established at Lisbon, under the title of Council *d'Outremer*.

It is said, that a slender vein of this metal runs through the whole country, at about twenty-four feet from the surface; but it is too thin and poor to answer the expence of digging. Gold is always however to be collected in the beds of rivers which have pursued the same course for a considerable time; and therefore to be

able to divert a stream from its usual channel is esteemed an infallible source of gain.

The employment of searching the bottoms of rivers and torrents, and washing the gold from the mud and sand, is principally performed by slaves, who are chiefly negroes, of whom the Portuguese keep great numbers for that purpose. By a particular regulation, these slaves are obliged to furnish their master every day with the eighth part of an ounce of gold; and if by their industry or good fortune they collect a larger quantity, the surplus is considered as their own property, and they are allowed to dispose of it as they think fit; by which means some negroes have, it is said, purchased slaves of their own, and lived in great splendour; their original master having no other demand upon them than the daily supply of an eighth of an ounce, which amounts to about nine shillings sterling; the Portuguese ounce being somewhat lighter than our troy ounce.

The proprietors of the mines paid to the king of Portugal a fifth part of the gold which they

extracted by operations more or less successful ; and this fifth of the gold obtained from all the mines in Brazil was estimated, at an average, to amount annually to about 300,000*l.* sterling : consequently the whole capital must be nearly a million and a half sterling. If we add to this the gold exchanged with the Spaniards for silver, and what was privately brought to Europe without paying the duty, which amounted to half a million more, the annual produce of the Brazilian mines was about two millions sterling ; an immense sum to be found in a country which a few years ago was not known to produce a single grain.

Among the many impediments thrown in the way of trade, may be ranked the prohibition, which prevented the people of Brazil from working up the gold of their own mines. Even the tools and instruments used by the artificers for such purposes, were seized and confiscated by the strong hand of arbitrary power.

It was only about the beginning of the last century that diamonds made a part of the exports from Brazil to Europe. These valuable stones are, like the gold, found frequently in the

beds of rivers and torrents. Before they were supposed to be of any value, they were often perceived in washing the gold, and were consequently thrown away with the sand and gravel; and numbers of large stones, that would have enriched the possessors passed unregarded through the hands of several persons wholly ignorant of their nature. Antonio Rodrigues Banha suspected the value of them, and communicated his idea to Pedro d'Almeida, the governor of the country. Some of these brilliant pebbles were sent to the court of Lisbon, which, in 1730, commissioned d'Acunha, their minister in Holland, to have them examined. After repeated experiments, the artists pronounced them to be very fine diamonds.

The diamonds found in the different districts of Brazil are naturally set in a matrix of iron mineral, like those brought from the mines of Golconda and Visapour. Those found in the rivers appear to have been forced thither by currents from the adjacent mountains, where veins of them have been traced, and where they might be obtained at less trouble and expence than in the rivers.

The value of these precious stones having been ascertained, the Portuguese were eager to collect them; and in 1731, eleven hundred and forty-six ounces were brought to the mother country by the fleet from Rio de Janeiro. This immense influx considerably lessened the price of diamonds in the European market, and induced the Portuguese government to take such measures as they deemed adequate to restore them to their original value. With this view, they conferred the exclusive right of searching for diamonds on a few wealthy associates; and in order even to restrain the avidity of the company itself, it was stipulated that it should employ no more than six hundred slaves in that business. It has since been permitted to increase their number at pleasure, paying 4s. 2d. per day for each miner.

In order to insure the business of the chartered company, the gold mines which were worked in the neighbourhood were in general shut up; and those who had founded their expectations of fortune upon this frequently deceitful basis, were compelled to turn their activity into some other channel. The other citizens were allowed to remain on their estates; but capital punish-

ments were decreed by the law against those persons who should encroach upon the exclusive rights granted to the company. Since the sovereign has succeeded to the company, all the citizens are suffered to search for diamonds, but under the restriction of delivering them to the agents of the crown, at the price which it has stipulated, and on paying twenty per cent. upon this sum.

The diamonds sent from the New to the Old World were inclosed in a casket with three locks, the keys of which were separately put into the hands of the chief members of administration; and those keys were deposited in another casket, to which was affixed the viceroy's seal. While the exclusive privilege subsisted, this precious deposit, on its arrival in Europe, was remitted to government, which, according to a settled regulation, retained the very scarce diamonds which exceeded twenty carats, and delivered every year, for the profit of the company, to one, or to several contractors united, forty thousand carats, at prices which have successively varied. An engagement was made on one hand to receive that quantity; and on the other, not to distribute

any more ; and whatever might be the produce of the mines, which necessarily varied, the contract was faithfully adhered to.

Before the recent changes in the Portuguese government, that court threw sixty thousand carats of diamonds into trade, which was monopolized by a single merchant, who paid for them at the rate of about a guinea and a-half per carat, amounting in the whole to £ 130,000. sterling. The contraband trade in this article is said, by persons competent to form a just estimate on the subject, to have amounted to a tenth more, so that the produce of these mines, the riches of which have been so much boasted of, did not exceed annually £ 143,000. The rough diamonds used to be purchased from the merchants in Lisbon, and other places in Portugal, by the English and Dutch, who, after cutting and polishing them with more or less perfection, disposed of what remained, after supplying the demand of their own countries, to other nations of Europe.

In the diamond and mine districts are found, between the parasitic stones, some very imperfect amethysts and topazes ; as also

sapphires, and emeralds; and some fine chrysolites. Jacinths, or granites, are sometimes discovered in the interstices of talc or micacious stones: these, as well as some other precious stones, never having been subjected to a monopoly like diamonds, those who discovered them were at perfect liberty to dispose of them in the manner they deemed most conducive to their interest.

The annual exportation of these stones from Rio, and some of the other ports, seldom exceeded £6,250. for which the government received a duty of one per cent, amounting in the whole to the trifling sum of £62 : 10s. sterling. Mines of iron, sulphur, antimony, tin, lead, and quick-silver, are likewise found in this and other provinces of Brazil; but the pursuit of gold has too much diverted the attention of the colonists from more useful speculations. It was long supposed that copper had been withheld by nature from this vast and fruitful region of the new hemisphere: but later researches have shown this to be an unfounded suspicion. In Rio de Janeiro there exists a rich and copious mine of cupreous pyrites (*pyrites cupri*): one hundred weight of this

mineral yields twenty-five pounds of pure copper. Similar mines of this metal have also been discovered in Minas Geraes, and other districts.

Besides the capital, there are also several towns in this district which carry on a considerable trade; Cabo Frio, in particular, has attained considerable opulence from its traffic in salt. There are no less than a hundred sugar plantations in this captainship.

Sugar was first exported into Europe from Brazil about 1580, and as they appear to be more careful in the management of this article than other nations, even at present, the clayed sugars of Brazil, being finer and whiter than ours, maintains a superiority in the market. The manner of preparing them is extremely simple. When the sugar is put into pots, it is sunk two or three inches below the brim, by draining out the molasses; after which, the thin hard crust, that forms on the top of the sugar, is carefully scraped off, and the pots filled up with the refining mixture. This mixture consists of a fine white clay, beat up with water to the consistence of cream; in the course of ten or twelve days, the water, percolating through

the sugar, whitens it, while the thick clay left at the top is readily removed by means of a knife.

Notwithstanding the heavy imposts which are severely felt in the interior of this and the other provinces, where the carriage and transit duties increased the price of every article to an enormous height, the plantations are daily acquiring greater importance. For some time past more attention has been paid to the sugarcane, and its culture greatly improved, especially in the plains of Guatacazes. Indigo and coffee are also raised in a greater quantity than formerly. The southern district of this province, as far as Rio Grande, furnishes a liberal supply of hides, flour, and very excellent salt provisions.

Under the government of Rio de Janeiro is comprehended the Island of St. Catherine. This island, which is nine leagues in length, and two in breadth, is only separated from the continent by a narrow channel. The land is low, and cannot be seen at a great distance; but there is in it an abundant spring of excellent water. It abounds with wood, a variety of

delicious fruits, and many different kinds of vegetables. The climate is salubrious, except in the harbour, where a free circulation of air being prevented by the neighbouring hills, it is thus rendered damp and unwholesome.

This island, before it was annexed to the district of Rio de Janeiro, was inhabited by a set of adventurers, who scarcely recognized the authority of Portugal. They admitted, without distinction, the ships of all nations, and bartered with them oxen, fruit, and pulse, for arms, brandy, linen, and wearing apparel. Towards the year 1738, the Portuguese fortified the harbour of St. Catherine, sent a large military force into the island, and gave to them an administration, similar to those of the other provinces of Brazil. In 1778 the Spaniards invaded this island, which was, however, restored at the peace to its former masters, and at present carries on a valuable trade in cochineal.

The commodities from the captainships of St. Vincent, Spiritu Sancto, and Porte Seguro, are transmitted to Rio, and thence shipped for Europe. These exports consist chiefly of gold, diamonds, precious stones of various kinds,

tobacco, indigo, coffee, rice, cocoa, maize, sugar, honey, wax, balsam capivi, ipecacuanha, cinnamon, long pepper, ginger, dyeing woods, cochineal, ambergris, wood for inlaying and other purposes, various rich drugs, and perfumes. Besides these, they also export hides, train-oil, and whale-bone.

Among the articles sent from Portugal in return, the following are the principal; woollens, linens, stuffs, gold and silver lace, dried fish, hams, sausages, haggasses, pilchards, cheese, butter, biscuits, cakes, wine, oil, vinegar, vermicelli, macaroni, bay leaves, walnuts, peeled chesnuts, dried plumbs, olives, onions, garlick, rosemary, and glass ware of every kind, manufactured at Marinha. The duties which the agents of the Portuguese government levied on the importation of goods from Lisbon and Oporto, at Rio de Janeiro, were twelve per cent. upon the value of each article. The chief duties paid at Lisbon on the commodities of the Brazils were as follows: on gold, one per cent. coffee, eight per cent. sugar, rice, and skins, ten per cent. indigo, twelve per cent.; and on rum, four dollars on every pipe of one hundred and eighty gallons. Brazil wood, and timber fit for ship building,

was claimed as the property of the crown. One fifth of the gold, as already mentioned, extracted from the mines, was also exacted by the government, and when any diamonds happen to be found in a gold mine, it was no longer suffered to be wrought for that metal, all diamond mines being seized as exclusively belonging to the crown.

The works erected for the defence of Rio are not very considerable: they consist of several small forts and batteries, detached from each other, but so disposed as to offer every obstacle to the approach of an enemy, on his entrance into the harbour, as well as in his subsequent attempts on the shore. Should he even, however, make good a landing, the military establishment of Rio, even before the Portuguese court sought a refuge in Brazil, was considered by those competent to form a correct judgement on the subject, sufficiently respectable to oppose any hostile attempt in the field.

This establishment consisted of two squadrons of cavalry, two regiments of artillery, six regiments of infantry, two battalions of well trained militia, besides above two hundred disciplin-

ed free negroes, amounting in the whole to a body of at least ten thousand men, exclusive of a numerous registered, but undisciplined militia, of whom a great proportion belongs to the city and immediate neighbourhood.

The entrance of the harbour, which does not exceed a mile from point to point, is intersected in every direction with heavy batteries. Besides ships, in returning their fire, would labour under the disadvantage of a swell occasioned by the bar, which runs across the outside of the mouth of the harbour.

The fort of Santa Cruz, which is a work of considerable strength, and forms the principal defence of the harbour, is in its general height from twenty-four to thirty feet. It mounts twenty-three guns towards the sea, and thirty-three to the west and east. It is situated on the low point of a smooth rock, from the body of which it is separated by a fissure, ten or twelve feet in width. It is flanked by batteries to the eastward and westward, and is overlooked and protected by a regular front for musquetry, which runs between the hills. The weight of the guns is carefully concealed, but from the report they are judged to be heavy pieces.

The defence of the city of Rio is supposed, however, by military men, to depend chiefly on the works erected on Serpent Island; the highest part of which, looking towards the town, is nearly eighty feet above the water. Here a small square fort is constructed. This island lowers gradually on the eastern side to the water's edge, and is occupied by an irregular stone-line, having occasional flanks. It has no ditch, and in some parts the stone-line is low, not being more than eight feet above the rocks. Serpent Island does not exceed three hundred yards in length. There are mounted on it forty-six guns, twenty facing the south and south-east, and the remainder facing the opposite points. The parapet-wall, lately built along the front of the town, affords a good line for musquetry and light guns.

Ships leaving Rio de Janeiro seldom find it practicable to work out of the harbour against the wind blowing from the sea; but, in general, take advantage of the land-breeze prevailing in the morning, at which time the harbour empties itself of the accumulation of water forced into it by the sea-wind during the night. This reflux is frequently more powerful than

the wind. Its course is along the bays on the eastern side of the shore, and it afterwards sets upon the point of Santa Cruz. Ships are sometimes carried into that part of the stream, where it runs with the greatest impetuosity, and carried directly towards the rock, which is an occurrence attended with much danger, since this rock being nearly perpendicular, ships may strike against it without their keels touching any bottom.

CHAPTER X.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES OF PORTO SEGURO,
SPIRITU-SANCTO, AND ST. VINCENT—MANNERS OF
THE INHABITANTS—TRADE—MANUFACTURES—MI-
LITARY ESTABLISHMENT, &c.

THE trade from Brazil to Europe is chiefly carried on by three principal ports. These are, Grand Para, Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints, and Rio de Janeiro. Into the last of these are poured the treasures from the mines of the south; and from this port are exported the commodities of Porto-Seguro, Spiritu-Sancto, and St. Vincent.

The province of Porto Seguro is bounded on the north by the Rio Grande, which separates it from the captainship of dos Ilheos; and on the south by that of Spiritu-Sancto.

Porto Seguro, so denominated from its being

a safe harbour, is formed by a ledge of rocks that stretch out from an extended point of the main, about a mile, in a direction parallel to the land, forming a natural mole. These rocks, which are dry at low water, terminate abruptly, and again appear at the distance of half a league.

The space between these rocks is the bar or entrance to the harbour, over which, during high tides, the depth of water is about twenty feet; but, within, it decreases to twelve feet. A little farther up, however, where a river disembogues itself into the harbour, the water again somewhat deepens. This port has a fine sandy bottom, terminating in a broad beach.

On entering the port, the adjacent country presents to the view a most delightful and variegated landscape. Close to the shore we behold a range of fishermen's cabins, shaded with luxuriant trees; and in the back ground, extensive woods, intersected with paths leading to various sequestered habitations. To the northward rises a steep hill, on the summit of which stands the capital, termed, like the province, Porto Seguro.

Though, from its commanding situation, this city certainly has an elegant aspect at a distance, yet, on a nearer approach, its general appearance is mean and wretched. The streets are straight and sufficiently wide; but they are irregularly disposed, and the houses, in general, low and ill-constructed. Few of them are above one, and none of them exceeds two stories; they are built of a soft kind of brick, and covered over with plaster; the windows are furnished with a kind of split-cane blinds, as a substitute for casements.

There are no public edifices in Porto Seguro deserving of attention. The town-house is a large quadrangular building; and the prison is also of considerable extent. There are only two churches in the city, one of which is a neat plain building, furnished with glass casements; but the other is no way distinguished from the warehouses, except by having been erected of better materials, which are a mixture of stone and red brick.

In 1550 a monastery of Franciscans was established, at the expence of the city, which has long since fallen into a state of decay.

On the banks of the river running at the foot of the hill, on which stands the city, a village is situated equal in extent to the town itself. It consists of about four hundred huts or cabins, and, including Indians and slaves, contains a population of nearly three thousand souls. The sole occupation of these villagers consists in fishing off the islands and rocks of Abrolhos, where a species of salmon abounds, which is salted for the market of Bahia. About fifty or sixty small vessels are employed in this fishery, and remain at sea for a month or six weeks till their cargoes are completed.

Those of the inhabitants not engaged in this fishery are employed in careening and repairing these vessels, and manufacturing the lines and nets. Their lines are excellent, being composed of cotton well twisted, and afterwards several times rubbed over with the inner bark of a tree which contains a glutinous substance that hardens on exposure to the sun, and is proof against the action of salt water. These lines are therefore both strong and elastic.

These fishing vessels are the property of a few individuals, who are comparatively rich. At

Bahia, they either receive cash in return for their fish, or else exchange them for different articles of food or clothing, which they retail to such of their more indigent neighbours as can afford to purchase them.

The food of the inhabitants consists principally of salt fish and the flour of the manioc, which is sold here at about three shillings and sixpence per bushel. Scanty, however, as may be their means of enjoyment, they at least live in a temperate climate, where they are exposed to fewer miseries, and experience fewer hardships, than the inhabitants of colder regions. In the latter, a sheltered habitation, warm clothing, and fuel during the rigorous season of winter, are necessary to the comfort of existence; whereas in a tropical climate these necessities may with less inconvenience be dispensed with, or a sufficiency of them more easily obtained; while food is supplied in greater abundance by the bounteous hand of nature, in warmer than in colder countries. Thus, for instance, oranges, bananas, cocoas, and a profusion of other delicious fruits, which are so highly prized in Europe, form part of the sustenance of the poorest inhabitants of these climates.

Various species of fish, besides that already mentioned, abound on the coast, but the inhabitants are of too indolent a disposition to avail themselves of this advantage, consequently fresh fish is both scarce and bears a high price at Porto Seguro. Beef, of a very indifferent quality, and of which but a scanty supply is brought to market, is in general sold at three *reintms*—about 4*d.* per pound; and mutton or pork is almost unknown. No attention is indeed paid in this district to the breeding of hogs or sheep, though the woods afford an inexhaustible store of food for these animals.

The more opulent part of the inhabitants possess each a country-house, with extensive plantations of sugar-cane and manioc attached to them. These farms are in general situated on the banks of a river which runs past the city. They are well stored with poultry and domestic cattle, but from the total deficiency in the art of cookery, their tables are not much better supplied here than in the city; and indeed they may be said, in a great measure, to exist in poverty and want in the midst of abundance.

We have already mentioned the little attention paid to literature and science in Rio, but here, if we are to rest on the authority of Mr. Lindley, who was unwarrantably detained a considerable time in Porto Seguro, the inhabitants are buried in a still greater degree of ignorance.

"Employment of any sort," he observes, "is nearly unknown among the females. In some instances they fabricate a kind of coarse lace for their own use, but even this is by no means universal among them. The needle they are still less acquainted with; for there are few who can sew the simple *chemises* (although 'their chief article of dress'), and they have mulatto slaves for that purpose. Cookery is entirely out of the question, their general diet not requiring nor admitting it; and so completely ignorant are they of this addition to our comforts, that some flour which I had I could not get converted into bread throughout the town."

The province naturally abounds in the most delicious fruits for preserves; but this preparation too is totally neglected by the ladies, even the confections and marmalades of Bahia

and Rio de Janeiro being manufactured by male slaves. In short, the people here merely vegetate in a senseless apathy and unnerving indolence, increased by the equal neglect of their minds: for few of the females can read; and writing is an art which not many of the men acquire.

The same inanimate existence and constitutional idleness characterize the male sex. They lose whole days in visiting each other, yawning in flimsy conversation, or playing at cards for pence; while the plantations, &c. are carried on by European overseers, some favourite mulattoes, or confidential slaves. Nor is the climate to be admitted as an excuse for want of exertion: for many weeks are moderate as an European September, and their winter months are generally so. Even during the hot days, there are intervals of cool breezes, besides some hours of every evening and morning, during which the sun's rays have but little force, and the ground is cool, from the excessive dews generally found within the tropics, and particularly here.

The inhabitants of Porto Seguro plume them-

selves on the circumstances of their's being the immediate spot where Brazil was first discovered by Cabral; and they still preserve with great veneration the holy cross that was erected under a spreading tree at the first high mass, with music, discharge of ordnance, &c. during which the Indians, they say, flocked in crowds at a sight so novel, and continued in profound silence, absorbed in amazement and curiosity; and that the divine spirit so visibly manifested itself, that the natives, at the moment, were converted to the holy faith.

The interior of the district abounds with wild cattle and horses, but they never approach the coast. The horses employed by the inhabitants are of the Buenos Ayres breed. They are in general fourteen hands high, small boned, but capable of sustaining great fatigue; they, however, neither possess much beauty of form, nor display much spirit in their motions.

The sheep here, with a few exceptions, are of a small breed, and resemble those of Europe. There is one variety, however, that has several horns, and another apparently of the hairy African breed. The ewes of Guinea (*ovis*

Guineensis), might be transported from Angola to Brazil with the greatest advantage.

The numerous herds of cattle that are found in this and indeed in the interior of all the provinces of Brazil, might, under proper management, afford cheese and butter not only for home consumption, but also for foreign commerce; but at present these useful articles are prepared in small quantities, and rather for curiosity than use. The cheese, made in the colony, is of a very indifferent quality; and it is a pretty general opinion, that butter cannot be prepared on account of the heat of the climate, though it is well known that in the East Indies, where the weather is much warmer, most excellent butter may always be procured.

The vast numbers of oxen killed in Brazil are mostly slaughtered on account of their hides, though it is evident that, besides salting the carcase, other parts of the body might be appropriated to some useful purpose. But without the adoption of a liberal plan of policy, and judicious encouragements being offered for the promotion of agriculture, it will, in all probability, as well as its sister arts, continue

to languish in a country possessing every advantage of climate and natural situation.

The mules reared in and near Porto Seguro are large, well shaped, and extremely handsome. They are lively, and do not display, in their general appearance, the sluggishness common to these animals.

The wild animals of this district are similar to those of the other provinces of Brazil. The ravenous quadrupeds of the New World, such as ounces, leopards, tygers, hyenas, &c. display less ferocity, and are far inferior in size and strength to those of the same kind in the African and Asiatic continents.

The *pregusia* or sloth is very common in this province, and perfectly harmless. Its head is round, with a very small round mouth, and small blunt teeth; its nose is black, high, and smooth, but the other parts of the body are covered with ash-coloured hair, and the eyes are small, black, and heavy. This animal, which is about the size of a fox, feeds on the succulent leaves of trees, which serve it both for food and drink. Though its limbs appear

to be exceedingly weak, it will nevertheless lay hold so firmly of the branches of trees, as not to be easily shaken off. So great an antipathy has the sloth to rain, that on its approach it carefully conceals itself. It cannot proceed above a stone's throw in the course of several minutes, and derives its name from the uncommon slowness of its motion. Monkeys, which are so numerous in other parts of this colony, are here extremely scarce: the few that do frequent the woods in the neighbourhood of Porto Seguro are chiefly of the grey sort. Armadilloes are, however, extremely numerous, and run about in every direction. One species possesses a quality similar to the hedge-hog—of rolling itself up into a ball when attacked, and presenting on all sides its scaly covering, which forms an impenetrable shield. The saratue, which is about the size of our fox, is an extremely savage animal, and commits great depredations among the poultry in the vicinity of the city. This animal, when attacked, defends itself with great resolution.

The woods and groves abound with various birds, some of which display the most brilliant and gaudy plumage, while others delight us by

their melodious voices ; but as they do not differ from those in the other provinces, we shall not here enter into a particular description of them.

The botanical productions are here, as in every part of this country, extremely abundant. They are, however, but little known to the inhabitants, and from the extreme jealousy of the government, learned foreigners have been hitherto prevented from examining them. Many of the trees round Porto Seguro exude gums of a resinous, mucilaginous, and balsamic nature. Among the latter is one similar to the balsam of Peru, which is collected by the inhabitants, and exported in considerable quantities to Europe. It is procured from the female of the pine tribe, and is collected in pans after the tree is cut down. Towards the northern extremity of this captainship, the banks of the Rio Grande are covered with immense forests, which are considered as the best in Brazil for the purposes of ship-building. It is from hence that the king's yards are principally supplied with timber.

The trees chiefly employed for this purpose,

are the *ippipira*, which resembles the teak of India, and the *peroba*, *oraubu*, and *louro*, which are species or varieties of oak and larch. Cedar and other woods, which are used for deck planks, also abound in these forests, as well as Brazil and logwood, mahogany, camwood, campeachy, and various other. The Rio Grande is navigable for canoes to a great distance, uninterrupted by any falls or rapids. After ascending the country to a considerable distance westward, it takes a direction to the south, and is supposed to originate beyond the mines of Pitangui, though its source has not hitherto been explored. It is broad and deep at its mouth within the bar, and for a considerable distance above it. An expedition was undertaken a few years ago by the two sons of the civil governor or judge of the province, Sen. Joze Dantes Coelho, accompanied by his servant and the *capitain mor*, or military captain of Porto Seguro, attended by their servants and a party of Indians. During fifteen days they proceeded up the river in canoes without experiencing the slightest interruption. They found its banks clothed with the most valuable natural productions, the forests abounding with hogs, and the savannahs with cattle. At the

termination of their voyage, they observed small diamonds scattered over the ground, at a short distance from the river, as well as several other precious stones. The diamonds did not appear to them of great value; but they proposed to repeat their excursion with the view of more accurately investigating this part of the district, when they were prevented, by the interposition of government, from carrying this resolution into effect.

From the cursory observations which their short stay enabled them to make, it appears evident, that under an enlightened administration, and with proper encouragement, settlements might be formed on the Rio Grande of Porto Seguro, which in a short time would become a great national benefit, though at present, from the most absurd and mistaken policy, the Portuguese government wish it to remain unpeopled and unknown.

On the coast, to the south of the Rio Grande, has been lately established the settlement of Belmont, which is at present in a thriving condition: and, a little farther on, we meet with the town of Santa Cruz, which is about five

leagues distant from Porto Seguro. The town, which has never been large, is now rapidly falling into a state of decay: the harbour admits only small vessels, drawing about twelve feet water; but in the Coroa Vermelil immediately adjoining, ships of any burden may safely come to anchor.

To the south of Porto Seguro, the small shallow bay of Tranquoso indents the shore. This part of the coast is delightful, and covered with several thriving plantations. At a small distance from Tranquoso, on the banks of the Rio des Frates, the country is uninhabited, owing possibly to the risks to which vessels are exposed, on entering this river, from its mouth being choked up by a very dangerous bar.

To the south of the Rio Frates, the country becomes mountainous. Monte Pascoa serves as a land-mark to those mariners who navigate this part of the coast, which is extremely dangerous, on account of a continuation of reefs, sunken rocks, and shallows, especially to those vessels which approach to the river Carevellos, though the neighbouring pilots are so extremely skilful, that very few accidents are known to occur.

From the Rio des Frates to Villa Prado, the coast is inhabited by numerous hostile tribes of Indians, which renders travelling so extremely dangerous as to cut off all communication by land between these two places. The latter is a flourishing fishing-town. The inhabitants in the vicinity of this village, as well as of Alcoa-bass, which is situated at a short distance from it, are chiefly occupied with the culture of manioc, and the preparation of the cassava powder, which they carry to the port of Carevellos.

On account of a dangerous bar, only vessels of small burden can enter this harbour, though within it the water deepens to ten fathoms.

The town of Carevellos is situated about six miles above the mouth of the river. It is more populous, and the buildings somewhat superior to those of Porto Seguro. The country around is covered with plantations of manioc, whence large quantities of this useful article are sent to Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Fernambucco. Small craft are built at the port of Carevellos, not only for their own use, but in order to supply what is wanted at Porto Seguro.

San Matthias, which forms the boundary of Porto Seguro in this direction, lies about ten leagues to the southward of Carevellos. Here likewise we meet with extensive plantations of manioc. The coast of this captainship extends for the length of seventy leagues, with an unbounded extent of country towards the west, though at present there are no settlements in that direction above ten or twelve leagues from the sea. Gold and many valuable minerals abound in the interior of this district.

We have more than once had occasion to observe, since the commencement of this work, the extreme jealousy displayed by the Portuguese respecting the admission of strangers into their colonies, and hence our knowledge of the interior of this interesting country is still extremely defective. During Mr. Lindley's enforced stay at Porto Seguro, the commission empowered to seize his papers found in his possession a small quantity of grain gold, intermixed with gold-coloured sand, which had been given to him by one of the colonists as a sample. This strongly attracted their curiosity, and he was strictly questioned respecting it. This gentleman frankly informed them how it came

into his possession, but declared that he was totally ignorant of the person from whom he received it, though he had reason to suppose that he was an inhabitant of a distant settlement; on which he was ordered to prepare for a journey, in order, if possible, to discover and identify the individual from whom he obtained it.

In consequence of this determination, he was commanded to be in readiness to accompany the minister, &c. on the following morning, at five o'clock; and he gives the following interesting account of that part of the district which he was thus enabled to visit:—

“ On the second of August,” says he, “ we mounted our horses, altogether seven of us, and took the beach to the south. After an hour’s ride, abruptly turned to the west into the country, and ascending a steep height, soon arrived at the chapel of Nossa Senhora de Judea, on its summit. The prospect from hence is grand indeed, not only of the surrounding country, but commanding the adjacent ocean, upon which the white walls of the chapel form an excellent sea-mark; and its patroness, the vir-

gin, is particularly invoked by the neighbouring coasting vessels and fishing smacks, in cases of distress or contrary winds: her fame even extends to curing several disorders, if called on with *proper faith*. The inside of the building is decorated with rude drawings of vessels in distress; and of sick chambers, having inscriptions under each, of the different cases which they are intended to commemorate.

“ After eating a biscuit, and drinking some of the good vicar’s *water*, we visited several plantations and *ingenios* in the neighbourhood, at one of which we procured an Indian guide. Taking the course of the river, we had a beautiful ride over a fine champaign country, wanting only cultivation to form the best of meadow land; the soil black mould, at times gravelly, clay patches and sandy flats.

“ Leaving the open land, we entered the woods of ages through a narrow path, which admitted only one horseman abreast, and was impenetrably defended from the sun’s rays by the overhanging branches, which sometimes were so low as to be very inconvenient. After two hours’ smart ride, the country again opened;

and we passed several plantations of sugar-cane, mandioc, &c. with pieces of ground partly cleared, and numberless other spots capable of being converted into fine land, either for pasture or tillage. The scene now changed to a range of low hills, lying east and west, in the direction of the river, to which the land gradually descended; but on the opposite bank it rose precipitately to a high cliff, covered with never-fading verdure. Riding parallel to these hills, about one o'clock we arrived at the plantation and *ingenio* of Jaoa Furtado. Here we alighted, expecting better accommodation than we might meet with at the Villa Verde, a little further; which, being an extreme settlement, is inhabited only by the vicar (a missionary), three whites, and a few converted Indians.

“ Our host was an old bachelor of seventy, who resided with a maiden sister, of nearly the same age. The old man told me he was born near the spot; that his life had been a series of industry; and the *ingenio*, building, furniture, &c. were almost entirely the work of his own hands. I found him very conversant in the natural history of the country around him, particularly in ornithology; and I was sorry our

momentary stay enabled me not to obtain more information.

“ The word *ingenio* is the Portuguese distinction of those who have a sugar-work, here very simple, consisting of three rollers, of ponderous wood, two feet in diameter, and three in length, working horizontally in a frame: the upper part of the centre roller joins a square beam that ascends through the frame-work, and to which are affixed cross pieces, sufficiently low for the harness of two horses that move the whole. The side-rollers work by cogs from the centre one. Underneath this machine is a long trough, slanted, that receives the juice of the cane as pressed out by the rollers. The juice is thence conveyed to a shallow boiler, of six feet in diameter, and skimmed from all impurities: after cooling in another vessel, they add an alkali of wood ashes, suffer it to stand some days, pour off the pure liquor, convey it to the same boiler, and evaporate till the sugar is formed, the settlings, &c. being distilled to a powerful spirit. How widely different is this primitive sugar-making, from the immense works, machines, and engines, employed by our West India planters !

“ I found the accommodation of the house far superior to what I had expected from the general poverty of Porto Seguro, and, in fact, the best I met with in this part of Brazil: our welcome was free, provision well cooked (for the country), and tolerably clean. We dined on the ground, mats being first laid, and a clean cloth spread over them. There was plenty of earthen-ware (a rarity here), silver spoons, and knives and forks hafted with the same metal. At night, the bedding was decent and comfortable.

“ The next morning I arose with the sun, and was charmed with the country surrounding the plantation. The house itself was encircled with bannanas, cotton shrubs, cocoas, and orange trees: diverging from them, inclosures of canes, mandioc, &c. To the westward lay a large tract of herbage, reserved for grazing, irregularly fenced with native woods. On its descent to the river, the ground, unequal, formed some beautiful hollows, patched with groups of trees, which, with the stream itself, and cattle on its banks, pictured the most delightful scene.

“ As I skirted the woods, I saw birds of the most brilliant plumage, one nearly the size of a turkey. Of these the *moutou* was particularly rich, of a deep blue, nearly approaching black, with a head and eye strikingly beautiful. Toucans were numerous, and many others elegant indeed. Marmozets, both of the grey and silver lion colour, were in every bush ; but their piercing shriek is disagreeable, and, if near you, penetrates to the very brain. I fancied I heard the distant growl of ounces, which are numerous, and fatal in their ravages, forming, with snakes, the chief scourge of the planters.

“ After dinner we began our return by the same route, passing several scattered plantations, situate near the river, for the better transporting their products to Porto Seguro, &c. The whole land besides (extending both ways to the next sea-ports) is entirely neglected, although finely watered with small streams in every part, where the cane, cotton, and mandioc, would grow with scarcely any labour, as well as the immense variety of other tropical produce: in short, where nature spontaneously offers her gifts, and invites the hand of man. But this beautiful country, one of the finest in the world,

is entirely lost through want of inhabitants, of cultivation, and of industry; mines of wealth being buried, far exceeding all their mineral or metallic ones.

“ Absorbed in these reflections, I rode along, our party returning very silent, probably chagrined at their want of success in discovering the *presumptuous vassal* who had dared to touch or think of so prohibited an article as gold; but though the bird was flown, his rich nest remained. They found out the stream on whose margin the gold had been discovered. Guards were directly appointed over it, and all approach to its banks interdicted, in the dread name of her most faithful majesty; while a further sample was taken for accurate inspection and assay on the arrival of the commission at Bahia.”

On Mr. Lindley's arrival at Porto Seguro, some of the inhabitants, who were officiously prying into every corner of his vessel, observing a medicine chest, immediately concluded that he belonged to the medical profession. This mistake being disseminated through the city and its neighbourhood, he was immediately be-

set with patients of every description; some imploring his assistance *por amor de Deus*, and others entreating him in the name of *Nossa Senhora Maria* to cure their maladies.

Even the commandant had so far imbibed the general opinion respecting his profession, as to request him to visit a sick man in the village, below the town, on which occasion he had an opportunity of witnessing a scene, than which nothing can more forcibly depict the extreme ignorance and superstition of these colonists:—The patient, who had the day before been seized with an apoplectic fit, he found in a close chamber, into which neither fresh air, nor light was admitted. To supply the want of the last, a candle was held over his head, as he lay, without motion, extended on one side of a large bedstead. The bed occupied one corner of the room with its head, and one side towards the wall, between which and the sick man was a small space, where his wife and another female were squatted, who stept over the body as occasion required. On the top of the bedstead were placed several small images, and a leg, a foot, and a small sword, with other relics; and a twisted wooden wreath was con-

stantly suspended over him, the whole exhibiting a striking and curious picture of sickness, stupidity, and superstition.

This man died before midnight, and on the following day the bells were constantly tolled, preparatory to his interment, which took place about eight o'clock in the evening. The banner of the church, surmounted by a large silver cross, was carried before the cavalcade, followed by men bearing smaller crosses, and by the principal inhabitants of the town, amounting to about one hundred and fifty, each carrying a wax-light, with three priests, church choristers, music, &c. The body, which lay open in the coffin, with the face exposed, was dressed in the grey habit of a Franciscan, with his cord, &c. At intervals the procession halted, and mementoes were sung.

"The stillness of the night," says Mr. Lindley, "the solemn dirge stealing on the ear, and responding from the vale and hanging hill of St. Francis, made the scene particularly interesting."

Many other instances are recorded by this

writer of the ignorance and superstition of the inhabitants in the city and neighbourhood of Porto Seguro, as well as of their extreme filthiness, indelicacy, and indolence. The shocking custom of searching each others heads for vermin, which is only practised by the lowest vulgar in Spain and Portugal, here prevails among all ranks of the community; nor does the presence of strangers prove any hindrance to this disgusting operation.

To a certain cutaneous distemper (*psora*), here termed *sarna*, which is regarded as an opprobrium by the natives of other countries, no idea of shame or disgrace is attached in Brazil. It is common to hear even ladies complain of it without a blush, nor, so far as we have been informed, is its cure ever attempted in this country. This disorder often terminates in a scaly leprosy, particularly on the stomachs of the men, who are provided with openings in the sides of their shirts, for the purpose of scratching, which they do without the least hesitation, whatever company may be present.

The captainship of Spiritu Sancto occupies a line of coast for about fifty leagues south of

Porto Seguro. The harbour is extremely commodious, and the trade carried on therein is in every respect similar to that of the former port. Besides the capital, there are two other considerable towns in this district, namely, *Nuestra Sennora de la Victoria*, and *Nuestra Sennora de la Concepcion*. The country around is fertile and pleasant, and abounds with thriving plantations of manioc, &c. The population of this captainship is estimated at above twenty-five thousand souls.

To the south of the captainship of *Rio de Janeiro* lies that of *St. Vincent*, which is supposed to be one of the richest districts of *Brazil*. It is bounded on the north by the captainship of *Rio de Janeiro*; on the east by the ocean; on the south by *Del Rey**; and on the west by the mountain of *La Plata*, and the countries inhabited by various savage nations, extending from

* This settlement is considered, by some writers, as a separate captainship, dependent on that of *St. Vincent*; and *Santos*, which is the principal town in this district, they regard as the capital of the whole province. Its harbour is capacious, and capable of holding ships of the greatest burden, and of being fortified in such a manner as to resist any force which could be brought against it.

twenty-two to twenty-seven degrees south latitude. It is in length, from north to south, about three hundred miles, and in breadth, from east to west, in some places, near one hundred and eighty; though, for the greatest part, it is not above half that breadth.

The town of St. Vincent is situated in a very fine bay of the Atlantic ocean; it is well fortified, and its population amounts to about three thousand souls. This province was much neglected till the discovery of the gold mines in 1735, since which it has been extended by the addition of Del Rey, and several fortresses erected for its defence, on the north side of the Rio de la Plata. This part of the province is far, however, from being yet sufficiently peopled, as there are only a few scattered villages on the sea-coast. The inhabitants carry on a contraband trade with the Spaniards, whom they furnish with rum, and tobacco of their own growth, and with cloths, silks, linens, and brandy, from Europe.

The commerce of St. Vincent, which is carried on through Rio de Janeiro, consists in black cattle, hogs, sugar, tobacco, and spirits.

CHAPTER XI.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPTAINSHIP OF BAHIA, OR
THE BAY OF ALL SAINTS—MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS—NATURAL PRODUCTIONS—TRADE—MANUFACTURES—MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, &c. &c.

THE province of Bahia comprises fifty leagues of coast, in the immediate neighbourhood of the bay. Though one of the smallest divisions of Brazil, it is the most fertile, populous, and luxuriant.

The Bay of All Saints, which is between two and three leagues broad at its mouth, twelve in diameter, and between thirteen and fourteen in length, is entered from the south.

It is formed by a large peninsula of the main and the island of Itaporica, extending north-westward among distant islands, and a branching inland sea, a complete degree in extent, and

which receives the tribute of six large rivers—Paraguassu, Serzipe, Jaguaripe, Matuim, Paranamerim, and Paraja, mostly all navigable. The small islands interspersed in this gulph or bay are covered with cotton trees, which produce the most pleasing effect. It turns narrow towards the bottom, which is sheltered from every attack, and affords a safe and capacious harbour for the most numerous fleets. On each side a small fortress has been erected, which are not so much calculated to prevent ships entering the bay, as to be a check on their landing their cargoes, &c.

From the bar off St. Antonio, the extremity of the large peninsula, to the point of Montserrat, a small peninsula within the other, and the beach of Tapagippe, is the part immediately used for anchorage, where vessels are sheltered from every wind in clear ground, and have a space in which the united shipping of the universe might rendezvous without confusion.

St. Salvador, the capital of this captainship, was the capital of the whole of Brazil, until the seat of the general government was removed

to Rio. It stands on the right side of the bay, and what is termed the upper town, being built on the summit of a steep hill, commands the harbour. The lower town, which consists chiefly of a single street running parallel to the beach, is situated at the bottom of the hill, which is extremely steep, though not of a great height.

Here all the merchants and people of business reside, and there prevails among them a considerable appearance of activity and bustle.

The population of St. Salvador, including both the upper and lower town, is computed at upwards of a hundred thousand souls, of whom thirty thousand are whites, an equal number mulattoes, and the remainder negro slaves.

The houses, which are mostly built in the style of the seventeenth century, are in general large, though neither handsome nor commodious. Lately, however, many of the superior classes of the inhabitants have erected for themselves very elegant habitations, especially in the vicinity of the city, and furnished them very sumptuously.

By an ancient regulation, which in 1749 was extended to the New World, the Portuguese were strictly prohibited from wearing gold or silver stuffs, or lace of any kind, upon their clothes; but sumptuary laws, though they may restrain, cannot eradicate a false taste for shew and glitter. Hence the Bahians spare no trouble in procuring rich and costly furniture, the choice and arrangement of which equally display their bad taste and profusion.

In general, the houses, viewed from without, have a dull and mean appearance, owing to the extreme neglect of cleanliness, which prevails to a very blameable degree throughout Brazil. This effect is heightened by the houses of the more opulent tradesmen and shopkeepers having wooden lattices, instead of glazed windows.

Those who have resided in warm climates will be surprised at this remark, from having experienced the superior comfort of such shades; but here they are not even painted, which certainly imparts to the houses furnished with them a cheerful and enlivening appearance.

The lowest orders of the inhabitants, such as

No regular provision is made by law for the maintenance of the prisoners; so that their situation would be truly deplorable but for the humane exertions of the Sisters of Miserecordia, who solicit in their behalf the donations of the charitable, and daily distribute to the most destitute among them cassava, and such other provisions as they are able to procure.

In this city, which is the seat of an archbishop, the churches are the most distinguished edifices; and greater expence appears to have been lavished on their erection than on any other of the public buildings. The cathedral, which has been originally a large building, for some years past has been gradually suffered to fall into a state of decay; but the college and archiepiscopal palace, adjoining to it, are maintained in complete repair. These buildings stand on the summit of the hill, and command an extensive view of the bay, and surrounding country.

The church belonging to the ex-jesuits is by far the largest and finest edifice in the city; the sacristy is especially worthy of notice, being lined throughout with beautiful tortoise-shell,

disposed in the most elegant manner, so that it is impossible to imagine any thing that can produce a more pleasing effect upon the eye. The rails of the altar are of cast brass; and the grand chancel, and some other communion recesses which diverge from the side aisles, are decorated with images, paintings, and various other ornaments.

After the suppression of this order, the college and monastery adjoining to the church remained for a long time unoccupied; but government have lately converted them into an hospital for the sick. It is much to be lamented, that the valuable library of books and manuscripts, collected at so much labour and expence by these learned fathers, is now wholly lost to the public, and suffered to moulder in a state of total neglect. It is well known that the members of this order penetrated farther into the interior of America than any other individuals; and many valuable manuscripts, relating to the discoveries they made during their various missions, are contained in this collection: yet, notwithstanding the apathy displayed by the Portuguese themselves to every subject connected with literature and science, such is their

illiberal jealousy of foreigners, that no access to it is allowed them.

The church and monastery of the Franciscans are also extensive buildings, but the decorations of the church are not deserving of particular notice. The monastery is two stories in height, and the apartments of the monks open into spacious corridors, fronting a large square court, with a fountain in the centre. The walls of this court are lined with European blue tiles, divided into different compartments, containing passages indiscriminately taken from the heathen mythology and the sacred writings of the Christians.

Immediately adjoining the monastery, a separate establishment has been endowed for such of the lay brothers of this order as are desirous of retiring wholly from the world during the latter period of their lives.

This building has a neat stucco front, and the interior is sufficiently commodious: it is chiefly remarkable, however, for the neatness of its cemetery, which consists of two rows of small arched vaults, three tiers deep. Each of

these vaults is formed of such a size as to contain a single coffin, and immediately closed on receiving its solitary tenant. They are numbered and white-washed, except the arches, which are coloured, and produce a considerable relief to the uniformity of their appearance. The space between the rows is occupied by an aisle, paved with white and black marble, and ornamented at the farther extremity with a figure of religion. The interior is kept extremely clean, and ventilated by means of windows near the roof, which open into the gardens of the monastery, while the luxuriant foliage of the banana and other tropical trees, by intercepting the brilliant rays of the sun, impart a solemn, though not unpleasing gloom to this mansion of the dead.

The Carmelite church is built in a more modern style than that of the Franciscans; and the monastery belonging to this order is said to be very amply endowed, as well as that of the Benedictines.

Among the parochial churches within the city, those of the Concession and St. Peter are the most distinguished; and in the suburbs, towards

the beach, we meet with the church of St. Antonio, and that of Victoria, both of which are in a tolerable style of architecture; but, like all the churches and chapels of this city, loaded with ornaments which equally display the bad taste and superstition of the inhabitants.

Among the convents of this capital, the most celebrated is one belonging to the Order of St. Clare; and another, appropriated to the reception of female children who are exposed and abandoned by their parents. These deserted beings are much attended to in this city: they are adopted by the government; and it is fashionable for ladies of the first distinction to take them, when of a proper age, and breed them up as if they were their own offspring.

In the lower town, near the beach, stand the custom-house and wharfs, as also the dock-yard, the royal arsenal, the marine storehouses, magazines, &c. which are large, well filled with every necessary article, and kept in excellent order. Adjoining to the public buildings, a residence has been erected for the intendant, or port commander.

The dock-yard admits but one ship of the line to be built at a time ; and the operation of ship-building appears to be here extremely tedious, as four years, and sometimes longer, are required to complete a sixty-four.

At Tapagippa, a short distance from the city, are several private yards, in which merchants' ships of all dimensions are built, and with much greater dispatch, and at less expence, than in the king's yard. These vessels are not only well modelled, but extremely serviceable, from the timber possessing the peculiar property of not being penetrable by worms.

Some useful observations were made several years ago, respecting the different kinds of timber employed at Bahia for ship-building, by Colonels de Brito and Weinholtz. The following table, drawn up by them, shews the gravity of a cubic foot of each, and to what purposes they may be most advantageously appropriated.

	lb.	oz.
<i>Sucupira merim</i> , useful in the construction of every part of a vessel	59	7½
<i>Pao de arco</i> , serves for keels, stern-posts, ribs, and gunwales.....	66	7

	lb.	oz.
<i>Pao roxa</i> , for the same purposes.....	63	9½
<i>Peguin</i> , for deck-beams, &c.....	64	3
<i>Sapocaya</i> , for keels, ribs, &c.....	73	7
<i>Jetahy amarello</i> , for gunwales, &c.....	66	0
<i>Vinhatico</i> , for planks above and below water, floors, &c.....	46	0½
<i>Putumuju</i> , for planks, floors, &c.....	48	0
<i>Louro</i> , for yards, masts, &c.....	37	3
• <i>Jequitiba</i> , for masts, top-masts, yards, &c.....	44	4
<i>Pao de olio do vermelho</i> , for the same purposes	56	1½
<i>Massaranduba</i> , for beams, posts, &c... 68	6	
<i>Olandim</i> , for bowsprits, top-masts, cheeks, gunwales, and planks.....	57	9

These are only a very few of the trees which might be advantageously employed, not only in the construction of ships and houses, but for various other purposes; and it is much to be lamented that so many of the valuable productions of this country are still unknown to botanists. On account of the difficulty of transporting timber, many large woods in the interior of the country are burnt down by the inhabitants, in order that they may form plantations

of maize and manioc ; and, like the back-settlers in North America, they forsake these plantations in a few years, and proceeding still farther into the interior, continue to reduce the woods in the same manner, by which means a vast number of trees is destroyed that might be converted to purposes of utility.

The fortifications of St. Salvador consist of a great number of forts and batteries, the principal of which is Fort do Mar. This fort, which stands on a small, rocky bank of the inner bay, about three quarters of a mile from the shore, was built in 1600. It was originally of a circular form ; but on the city being taken possession of by the Dutch, in 1624, they strengthened the fortifications, and completed it in its present state ; razing the old tower, and surrounding it with a lower battery.

The diameter of the whole works is about 270 feet, and that of the upper tower battery 100. Twenty-nine 42-pounders are mounted on the lower battery, and on the upper sixteen, consisting of eighteens and twenty-fours. The tower is nearly twenty-five feet in height from the level of the lower battery, and contains se-

veral apartments, diverging from the centre, some of which are employed as magazines for powder, artillery stores, &c. while others are appropriated for lodging the troops employed in the garrison. The top of the tower is covered with hewn stones, sloping inwards, in order to collect the rain as it falls, which descends through a grate fixed in the centre, into a large reservoir underneath. In this way a sufficient supply of water is furnished the garrison for six months.

This fort is employed as a magazine for shipping; and it is here that all vessels, except men of war, are obliged to land their powder, on arriving in the bay; so that with its own stock, this fort seldom contains less than five hundred barrels, and sometimes double that number.

This powder is deposited in the four arched casemates of the upper battery, each of which is furnished with a grated door, and a solid one on the outside.

The house and offices of the commandant, and a few apartments for state prisoners, are ranged

on the lower battery, near the sloping entrance on that side towards the sea. The garrison ought to consist of five hundred men ; but it seldom exceeds half that number. The shipping come to anchor under the protection of this fort, and that of St. Philipo, which stands on the opposite shore.

On the point of the peninsula, and nearly opposite the bar, a small, but strong fort was erected by the Dutch ; and on this point also stands the light-house of St. Antonio. Proceeding from this point towards the bar, a deep, small bay indents the shore, which is flanked on one side by the small fort of Santa Maria, and on the other by that of St. Diego.

At the extremity of the city, towards the sea, an eighteen-gun battery ranges at water-mark, and is kept in tolerable condition, and mounted with twenty-fours.

The dock-yard is defended by the battery of St. Philipo, which mounts thirty-eight guns, of different calibres. On the inhabited part of the beach, several trifling batteries, calculated rather for shew than utility, have been erected

from time to time ; as also a small, but strong fort on the point of Montserrat, mounted with twelve pieces of heavy ordnance. On the opposite side of the town, where the gunpowder is manufactured, a fortress has been erected, which commands a large artificial lake, formed by the Dutch, which covers one side of St. Salvador, as the sea does the other.

The city is also defended on the land-side, at the south and north passes, which are parallel to the beach, by three forts : on the south, by the extensive fortifications of St. Pedro, which has however for some years been nearly dismantled. The northern pass is a valley, entirely commanded by Barbalho on the one side, and St. Antonio *do Carmo*, on the opposite eminence nearer the bay. This last is a quadrangular fort, which has a few guns peeping over its glacis.

It was in Barbalho that Mr. Lindley was some time confined, during the period he remained a prisoner at Bahia ; and he has furnished us with the following curious account of the state of this fortress, and the regulations adopted with respect to the prisoners :

“Fort Barbalho,” says this writer, “is situated on the outside of the city, on an elevated scite, and commands two important passes from the interior of the peninsula. It is an irregular square, fronting the four cardinal points of the horizon: two of its corners are composed of a quadrangular bastion, and the others of a half moon. The surrounding fosse is deep, with a draw-bridge over its entrance. The whole structure is strong, and in an unimpaired condition. A few straggling guns peep over the embrasures, but are completely ruined by neglect and time. The house of the commandant is erected on the south side of the rampart, and, contrary to the fort, is in a neglected and ruinous condition. The fort itself is entered through a deep, strait port, with an exterior door, and another leading to an inside green square beneath the ramparts, along each side of which are several offices (the casemates of the ramparts), which are built on arches. These offices have lately been occupied by upwards of 300 French prisoners, taken on the coast in the course of the last war, and, if kept clean, are well adapted to the purpose; the square into which they open having sufficient air, room for exercise, and a supply of water from a reservoir in the centre.

The motley appearance of the Bahian artillery is thus humourously described by Mr. Lindley, whom we have before had occasion to quote. The detachments from this corps, which he had an opportunity of observing, while in the different forts, are, he says, the most beggarly set of beings that ever were honoured with the name of *soldiers*. They wear an uniform, consisting of a thread-bare blue jacket, generally patched or torn, coarse white calico waistcoat, breeches of the same material, a white handkerchief, and a few only have the remnant of a wretched shirt. Their hair is profusely powdered, hats as various as the wearers, and legs encased in spatterdashes of painted linen. This dress is pulled off when in the fort, and carefully guarded; the men continuing in a ragged shirt and old pair of drawers, frequently with only the latter, except the sentinels. These *soldiers* are chiefly boys, or mere shadows of men, there never being five effective men out of twenty; and the whole are enfeebled with dirt, disease, and idleness; and their countenances are of every colour, from an European white to the darkest shade of a Brazilian mulatto. I wonder not at their misery, but how they exist; for they live solely on bananas and farinha, with now and then a small fish or

two, their pay affording no better fare. It is only twopence a day, with no rates of extra allowance, and even contingencies of clothes deducted from that sum.

Though no people with which we are acquainted treat strangers with greater reserve and haughtiness than the Brazilians, yet subordination of rank is little known among themselves. This spirit of licentiousness even in some measure pervades the navy and army. It is no unusual thing to hear the sailors giving their opinion on orders that have been issued to them with no small degree of noise and clamour; and the officers usually walk the deck with a stick, which they employ to keep order in the vessel. The author already mentioned informs us, that the commander of the fort in which he was confined used to traverse the platform in a pair of coarse printed cotton trowsers, a jacket of the same, with a supplejack in his hand, commanding his working party of artillery-men, under the title of *comrades*. "I took," says he, "the liberty of remonstrating about his wooden companion; but he replied, 'No duty could go on without it.'"

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At Porto Seguro, I have often seen the lieutenant, serjeant, and a private, in the same card party: even the captain, and others, the most respectable inhabitants, betting and taking part in the game, without scruple. This unreserved freedom is productive of the most pernicious consequence: you get no command promptly obeyed; and strangers, who expect better, are ever liable to insult.

The government of Bahia, like that of all the other captainships, is absolute. It is vested in a governor-general, elected for three years, but who is eligible to be re-elected at the termination of that period. During the time he remains in office, he has a controul over all the tribunals established in the district.

Six aides-de-camp belong to his staff, who wait in rotation at the government-house, to assist in the dispatch of business.

The senate or council consists of four members and a president, who attend to the concerns of the city, examine weights and measures, and superintend plans of public improvement, &c.

The governor, during the period of his administration, acts as president of the grand court of justice, termed the *relacao*, which is composed of the chancellor, who fills the office of vice-president, the minister of crimes, and nine subordinate judges. The decisions of this court are subject to an appeal to the mother country; but from the trouble, delay, and expence, attending such applications, very few cases occur in which the parties have recourse to this measure.

There is also an inferior court of audience established in this city, over which one of the judges of crimes presides. It is the province of this court to decide causes of less import, and from its judgments an appeal lies to the governor, who has the power of confirming or reversing the decision, or of ordering the affair to be decided by the *relacao*.

Several valuable privileges have been granted to this tribunal, the most important of which is, that of having the right of bringing any accusation against the governor before the sovereign himself.

These courts do not assemble at stated periods ; but one of the members sits three times a week for the common dispatch of business. The badge of office consists of a twisted cane, about five inches in diameter, suspended from the outside of the left pocket, and a small sword, without which the members never appear in public.

Except murder and treason, no crimes are punished either here, or in any of the other captainships, with death. The generality of those convicted of petty offences are either sentenced to imprisonment, or transported to Angola, or some other of the Portuguese settlements in Africa. Torture is not permitted by law ; but solitary confinement in a dungeon is a frequent punishment.

The bankrupt laws in Bahia are similar to those of Rio de Janeiro. By a late regulation, imprisonment for debt is prohibited, except when the creditors can prove a fraud on the part of the debtor ; in which case he is condemned to perpetual confinement, unless either the injured party relents, or the debtor is enabled to satisfy the demands against him.

When a bankrupt delivers up his effects, they are sold and divided among his creditors, who have no farther claim upon him ; but if he either neglects or refuses to do this, the law empowers them to seize every thing he may possess ; and in this case they still continue to have a claim on whatever property he may acquire, till the whole debt is liquidated.

British vessels bound to the East Indies, New South Wales, the South Sea fishery, &c. from the extreme length of the voyage, usually find it necessary, or at least convenient, to touch at some intermediate port. Among the ports on the coast of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro is that most frequented by such vessels. Hence, from their more frequent intercourse with strangers, the inhabitants of that city have acquired a greater degree of urbanity than those of St. Salvador, and likewise display superior intelligence : but here, as well as at Rio, the inhabitants who are at all acquainted with European politics display great partiality for the French cause ; nor have the enormities unfortunately attendant on the revolution abated their admiration of this great event. They justly observe that the crimes which stain the annals of republican

France are imputable to the errors of the old government, and the hostilities of the combined powers—not to those principles of freedom which lead an oppressed people to assert the unalienable rights of their nature. So deep-rooted indeed do these opinions appear, especially in the minds of the younger Brazilians, that it is more than probable they would, in concurrence with other circumstances, have quickly led to an important change in their political situation, but for the removal of the seat of government to their country. Many of them ridiculed their subjection to the mother country, and appeared fully conscious that they possessed the most desirable country in the globe, sufficient in itself amply to supply all the wants of man.

Many of the more opulent inhabitants both here and at Rio have their apartments decorated with sets of French engravings, illustrative of the exploits of their victorious generals, which they regard with feelings of the warmest enthusiasm. Even their scanty libraries are furnished with the writings of d'Alembert, Buffon, Adam Smith, Thomas Paine, &c. &c. In proportion to their admiration of the French appears to be

their antipathy to the British ; and this sentiment has been greatly strengthened by our late injudicious attempt on Buenos-Ayres.

Our vessels, previous to the arrival of the Portuguese court in Brazil, were detained on the most frivolous pretences, and all intercourse with the shore more strictly prohibited than ever ; yet as regulations which directly militate against the general interests of a community are seldom faithfully adhered to, a considerable contraband trade continued to be carried on with such of our vessels as entered their ports, and was even secretly sanctioned by those individuals appointed to prevent it.

Superstition, hypocrisy, indolence, a passion for shew and parade, joined to the most extreme avarice, and a marked disregard for the softer sex, form the distinguishing features of Bahian manners.

The chief amusements of the citizens are the feasts of the different saints, and other religious ceremonies and processions. Scarcely a day passes without the celebration of some of these festivals, in which the extremes of devotion and pleasure are united. After leaving the church

on such occasions, they usually visit each other, when they indulge in the excesses of the table, at the same time swallowing copious draughts of wine. London ale and porter are sometimes introduced, as a great luxury, at the tables of the most wealthy inhabitants; but being contraband articles, they are difficult to procure, and bear a very high price.

After the spirits of the company have attained a certain pitch of elevation, music is introduced, which generally consists of a guitar, or a wretched violin, which such of the guests as are so disposed accompany with their voice. The chief amusement, however, at these entertainments is the Brazilian dance, which appears to be a mixture of that of Africa with the Spanish fandango. It is performed by an individual of each sex moving their bodies to the monotonous tones of an instrument, always in one measure, and with scarcely any action of the legs or feet. The spectators seem delighted with the performance, and cheer the dancers by the most clamorous marks of approbation. This national dance, which may not inaptly be compared to that of the dancing girls in Bengal, is indulged in by all ranks of the citizens, though

among the higher and more enlightened classes of the Bahians it has in a great measure given place to minuets and country dances. Indeed a few of the superior families have lately begun to give elegant entertainments, such as balls, card parties, and private concerts.

The greatest enjoyment of a Bahian, and indeed of the Brazilians in general, appears to consist in a state of complete inaction, both mental and corporeal. Every thing is trusted to their favourite slaves, who in turn lord it over their inferiors.

The men copy the Europeans in their mode of dress, except on holidays, or when paying visits of ceremony. On these occasions they wear lace on their linen, and have their clothes bedaubed with embroidery. Such is their love of shew and finery, that the sumptuary laws for the regulation of dress are wholly evaded.

At home most of them wear either a thin night-gown or a jacket, while others remain in their shirt and drawers.

The dress of the ladies consists of a thin mus-

lin petticoat, which is worn over a chemise of the same fabric, usually ornamented with needle-work. The hair, which is suffered to grow to a great length, is fastened in a knot on the crown of the head, and loaded with powder of tapioca. When attending mass, a deep black silk mantle is worn over the head, and reaches nearly to the feet. Their chief ernalment consists of a gold chain, passed two or three times round the neck, and hanging down the bosom. To this are suspended a crucifix, the figure of some favourite saint, or two gold scapularies, here termed *bentos*, which are supposed to guard the wearer against demoniacal influence. Within these scapularies, which open like a locket, are frequently inclosed *charms* to cure or prevent particular diseases, or to ward off any threatened disaster. The superior workmanship of these chains, and the number and value of the ornaments attached to them, indicate the rank of the wearer.

Both sexes permit the nails of the forefinger and thumb to grow to a great length; they are then cut to a sharp point; and this absurd custom serves to mark the high rank of those

who have adopted it. This sharp point, which to an European would prove extremely inconvenient, answers several useful purposes to the Brazilian. With it the men divide the fibres from the tobacco leaves before rolling them into segars, which they are passionately fond of smoking; they also touch the strings with them, of their musical instruments, &c.

The situation of the town not admitting of coaches, the rich, who in every country have adopted various contrivances to distinguish themselves from the vulgar, are here borne along, in a kind of hammock, on the shoulders of their slaves. These hammocks are surrounded with silken curtains, which can be drawn occasionally, to prevent those within from being seen, and to screen them from the heat of the sun. They are also furnished with velvet cushions, on which the Bahians of rank recline in all the voluptuousness of indolence, while they are carried along on the shoulders of two of their stoutest negroes, as conveniently, if not so expeditiously, as in the most easy carriage. The canopy from which the curtains depend is profusely loaded with carving and gilding; and the curtains themselves are wrought with

gold and silver to a variety of patterns, or stamped with gold and silver leaf.

Within these few years, some attempts have been made to introduce cabrioles, similar to those used at Rio ; but the inequalities of the ground on which the city is built rendering this mode of conveyance unsafe and inconvenient, it seems probable that they can never be very generally employed.

The Bahians emulate each other in the richness and gaudy livery of their servants, which is carried to a most ridiculous extreme, and appears to an European more particularly ludicrous from their never wearing shoes or stockings.

The state of ignorance and subjection in which the females are kept affords a great impediment to the pleasures of society at Bahia. They are not permitted to pass through the streets, without being shut up in a chair or cabriolet ; for although the men are superstitious to a degree of fanaticism, they will scarcely permit their wives or daughters to go to church, covered with their cloaks, on high festivals ;

and no one is suffered to see them even at their own houses, except the most intimate friends of the family. Among a few of the more enlightened and higher order of citizens, this separation of the sexes is not enforced with the same rigour as formerly ; yet even a partial adherence to this custom is a great deprivation of enjoyment to those accustomed to the refined manners of civilized society.

“ This restraint on the females,” says the Abbé Raynal, when considering this subject, “ which is the effect of an ungovernable jealousy, does not prevent them from carrying on intrigues, though they are sure of being stabbed to death upon the slightest suspicion. By a lenity more judicious, perhaps, than our’s, a girl who, without her mother’s consent, or even under her protection, yields to the importunities of a lover, is treated with less severity; but if the father cannot conceal her infamy by disposing of her in marriage, he abandons her to the scandalous trade of a courtesan. Thus it is that riches bring on a train of vices and corruption, especially when they are acquired by bloodshed and murder, and are not preserved by labour.”

The cookery here is far inferior to that at Rio; and in whatever manner their meat be dressed, whether roasted or boiled, it is sure to be overdone. In eating, they use the hands, instead of knives and forks, which are suffered to lie useless on the table—a custom which is particularly disgusting to foreigners, who have been accustomed to greater refinement of manners; though water is regularly presented both before and after meals.

A comic theatre was lately erected in this city, and is at present under the direction of an Italian; but the whole is conducted in such a wretched style as would not be tolerated even in a provincial town in England. The music is the only tolerable part of the performance. The band is composed entirely of blacks, who, besides attending this theatre, find employment in playing during the different festivals: they are also sometimes hired by the European merchants, who frequently have a concert on board their vessels during the time they remain in harbour.

The butcher-market is extremely ill supplied with meat: mutton, lamb, and veal, are luxuries with which the Babians are wholly unac-

quainted; and the beef is lean and tasteless. The city is, however, well supplied with fish, which is sold at a high price, particularly during Lent, when the demand is more than sufficient for the supply, though the bay abounds with an immense variety of the most excellent kinds. Oysters, muscles, and other shell-fish are likewise found in great profusion; but turtle, which is elsewhere esteemed so great a delicacy, is here chiefly caught for the sake of the shell. The green-market, on the beach, is, however, most deserving the attention of strangers, as it exhibits a display of tropical fruits and other vegetables, which affords a novel and pleasing spectacle to the natives of temperate climates.

They are brought in small launches or boats from the neighbouring coasts, by means of the rivers which flow into the interior of the bay. The market is in the form of a square, and is filled at an early hour in the morning with cocoas, plantains, oranges, and melons of different kinds, as well as a great profusion of bananas, which are mostly brought from St. Thomas's. They display also an immense quantity of other delicious fruits, such as jacas, mamams, guavas, mangoes, tamarinds, &c. &c.

The ananas produced in this district are, however, far inferior to those which grow in Jamaica, and our other West India islands.

This market is also well supplied with culinary vegetables, such as yams, manioc, peas, beans, cucumbers, &c. There are few onions cultivated here, except in private gardens. The effect produced on the beholder by such a profusion of exquisite fruits and vegetables is greatly heightened by the fragrance and elegance of the *bouquets* sold by the flower-girls.

Strangers are much worse accommodated here than at Rio, as from the want of inns they are obliged, however short their stay, to take the whole or part of a house ; and this they cannot even obtain furnished. In the houses of public entertainment, the meat is bad and wretchedly cooked ; and what is here termed coffee-houses are similar to those in Britain in nothing but the name.

In Bahia, as in most catholic cities, mendicity is extremely prevalent. No regular provision has been made for the poor ; nor are there any public establishments for the reception of the aged, the infirm, or the destitute.

The different monasteries and convents, it is true, occasionally distribute alms of money and provisions, as well as many private individuals, both on their recovery from sickness, and in consequence of the occurrence of any fortunate event to themselves or families, yet the number of miserable mendicants which continually assail passengers in the streets of this populous city almost exceed belief.

The impudence, idleness, and fraudulent tricks of many of these vagabonds are carried so far that they openly defy the controul of the weak and inefficient police established for the maintenance of regularity and good order among the citizens. The only remedy for this evil would perhaps be the adoption of a coercive system of industry, like that introduced by Count Rumford into Munich, but divested of its puerilities, and its tendency to render the mind torpid and indifferent.

Besides the crowd of mendicants above mentioned, Bahia, as well as most of the cities in Brazil, are infested by a band of licensed beggars, who prey on the ignorance and credulity of the superstitious inhabitants. Scarcely a day elapses without some of the holy brothers belonging to the different religious orders appearing at

the doors and windows of the poor, as well as the rich, in order to solicit, or rather to extort alms; and it is truly astonishing what immense sums are thus obtained from these deluded votaries of superstition: but the most importunate of these ghostly mendicants are the brothers of the Santissimo Sacrement, who disperse themselves in every direction, assailing passengers of every description for a tribute which is rarely denied them. They wear over their ordinary habits a short cloak, made for the most part of blue or crimson silk, and carry in their hands a silver staff, and a large velvet bag with a silver plate, in order to receive the offerings of the pious, which they repay by an audible benediction.

We formerly mentioned the great number of festivals and religious processions daily celebrated in this city. Christmas is observed as a holiday by all ranks of the inhabitants. At this season, they proceed in parties to the neighbouring villages, where they remain several days indulging in their favourite amusements of cards, music, dancing, &c. The church of Boa Fim, situated on the peninsula of Montserrat, is a fashionable place of resort at this period, where, after performing their devotions, and

receiving absolution, they enter with avidity into every species of voluptuousness and dissipation.

The feasts of the different churches are celebrated with great pomp and magnificence: that of the Concession is performed with much solemnity, and may serve to convey a general idea of all the rest. The cavalcade is preceded by a profusion of banners, silver crosses, images, and ornaments of every description, and followed by all the religious orders of the city, bearing in their hands large waxen tapers. The images are as large as life, and are loaded with a profusion of jewels, particularly our Lady of Concession, who is adorned with all the precious stones which credulity and ignorance have offered up at her shrine.

The feast of Corpus Christi is attended by all the troops of the city, except those on guard, the governor, senate, judges of the *relacao*, and the members of the inquisition, &c. together with the whole of the monastic and regular clergy. An image of St. George, the titular saint of Portugal, on horseback, is always the most conspicuous figure in the procession. It is richly habited; and two men walk on each side, to hold it on the animal, which is preceded

by a squire, and followed by a boy as a page, both also mounted on horseback.

Lent is kept here with much apparent strictness, though it is always in the power of the rich to purchase an exemption from observances that trench on their pleasures or gratifications of any kind.

A singular custom prevails, three or four days previous to the commencement of Lent. It consists in the passengers playing various little tricks on each other, as they pass along the streets, and partly reminds us of what is termed in England making *April fools*. Great numbers of coloured balls, made of blown wax, so as to resemble eggs, and filled with water, are exposed to sale at this season. These the ladies throw against any one they chance to meet, and seem highly amused when they burst, which they do on the slightest touch, and sprinkle the party at whom they are thrown. False coin are nailed to the pavement, and various other deceptions practised, with which the populace appear to be highly delighted.

It is difficult to account for many of the ob-

servances and customs of different nations, as they often continue long after the cause from which they originated has ceased to be remembered. The present custom is perhaps a remnant of the carnivals of the southern parts of Europe; or more probably, like the custom of presenting nosegays of flowers which prevails at Rio, it is a modification of the *days of intrusion* kept in Lisbon.

The inhabitants have likewise a singular mode of celebrating Midsummer-eve, or the vigil of St. John. A great number of straight, tall, slender trees, resembling our poplars, are fixed in the ground throughout the streets and the environs of the city, round which are piled dry faggots, so high as to reach the lowermost branches of these trees, which are kindled towards the evening. The origin of these singular bonfires I have never heard satisfactorily accounted for.

Palm Sunday, which is the commencement of Holy Week, is regarded with great reverence. High mass is celebrated in all the churches, after which the priest presents each individual of the assembly with the white stalk of a cocoa

palm, nearly two feet in length, entwined with tinsel, and ornamented with bunches of coloured paper. This consecrated gift they consider as an infallible safeguard against a host of those evils to which man is subjected, and consequently preserve it with religious care. If burnt with proper faith, this holy road is regarded as a never-failing preservative against thunder-storms, however severe.

During the holy week the processions are extremely numerous, the most curious of which is that of the *Penitentiary Disciplinants*, and the festival of Judas Iscariot. This last is conducted nearly in the same style as that of Guy Faux is in England. Effigies of Judas are carried through the different streets, which, after being abused and anathematised by the populace, are exhibited on gibbets, erected for the occasion in different parts of the city. When they have hung some time, they are taken down and dragged in triumph about the town, while the Brazilians vie with each other who can exert against these senseless images the greatest marks of indignity.

The annual procession of the *Penitentiary*

Disciplinants, in 1803, which this year had the additional object of accelerating rain that had been delayed beyond the usual season, is thus described by M. Ferrara, who was present on the occasion :—

“ Several mulattoes and negroes were the devotees, who scourged their naked backs without mercy, leaving severe and sanguinary marks of their enthusiastic ardour. They were attended by trains of friars, brothers of the Sacrament, and priests, chanting anthems, and bearing tapers. The infatuated voluntary sufferers were consoled with absolution, remission of all past sins, and indulgence for some future ones : a pecuniary gratification of ten patackas, Two pounds each was also given to the mulattoes, and one to the negroes. At the same time, to prevent the failure of the sky's watery influence, a holy legate was deputed and sanctified by the archbishop and the whole body of his college, to proceed to a particular hermitage adjoining the city, and breathe up his pious intercessions ; receiving visitors, with their offerings on the occasion, and presenting his sacred foot for each, to salute. These presents, which were considerable, joined to so much ardent

piety, could not fail, it was supposed, of effect; and the rain has accordingly been immense during some days. In fact, an approaching alteration of the weather was visible to any observer, for a week antecedent to this ceremony, from a haziness in the air, heavy clouds, &c. : but among this superstitious people, nothing is much esteemed, or thankfully accepted, that is natural ; all must proceed from miracles."

The want of seats in all their churches is particularly inconvenient to those spectators whom curiosity or other motives may lead to witness their sacred festivals, as the ceremonies occupy more than three hours. On these occasions, the female auditors are arranged in the centre of the church ; and, at particular parts of the service, they squat down on their hams in a very peculiar manner. Seats are placed near the altar, in order to accommodate some of the highest order of the citizens, to whom are distributed small engravings of the heart of Jesus, supported by an angel, and ornamented with wreaths of artificial flowers. None of the female auditors received these baubles ; indeed, as we have formerly mentioned, a marked neglect of the women forms a distinguishing feature in the Brazilian character.

It would be equally tedious and unprofitable to notice all the absurd and ridiculous processions and festivals celebrated during this season ; suffice it to say that Easter Sunday is a day of general hilarity throughout the city, and among all ranks of the inhabitants. Great quantities of meat are provided in order to compensate their long abstinence ; and parties are formed, as with us in England, in order to partake of the festivities of the season. On such occasions their meals are continued to excess ; and after they rise from table, they form themselves into card parties, still continuing to indulge in copious libations to the rosy god, nor think of separating till their senses are wholly steeped in forgetfulness.

“ Has death its fopperies, then well may life,” says the celebrated Dr. Young ; and surely no position was ever more fully illustrated than in the sumptuous and gaudy funerals of the Bahians. The solemn office performed over the body of an officer of rank in the church of the Franciscans, which was attended by the governor and principal inhabitants, is thus described by Lindley, and may serve to convey to the reader a general idea of such ceremonies.

“ The body was placed within the rails of the altar, near to which sat the superior of the monastery, supported by the guardian and provedore, all most sumptuously habited in robes of black velvet, nearly covered with a deep rich gold lace. At a small distance, and near the head of the corpse, were two monks at reading-desks in white point-lace vestments; and extending from them in a double line on each side to the altar sat other brothers in their usual habits, each having a quarto volume in their hands. The body lay on a pyramidal bier of four stories, each of which was supported by pillars, and surmounted with a coffin, the whole covered with black velvet, embroidered with double borders of broad gold lace, and the pillars entwined with the same.

“ The deceased lay in the first space or story of the bier, dressed in his habit as chevalier of the order of Christ: a white-sarsnet robe, with short scarlet cloak, a scarf of satin, red morocco buskins, a silver ornamented helmet, with gloves on his hands, the right grasping a rich sword; the face was exposed, and he appeared about forty years of age.

“ The office was sung, an organ and full band accompanying. On its ceasing, the friars and spectators, each bearing an immense wax candle, followed the body to the centre of the church, where it was deposited, and the doors were closed.”

Free-masonry is expressly forbidden by the laws of Portugal, and the same prohibition extends to the colonies; there are, however, several masonic societies in Bahia, as well as in the other cities of Brazil, but they conduct themselves with the greatest possible secrecy, and have as yet established no regular lodges.

The soil in most parts of this province, like that of Brazil in general, is extremely rich and fertile, and the climate is such as to ripen and bring to perfection the united products of the globe. The clergy, who have in all ages been attentive to their own interests, here share with the government the most valuable lands in the neighbourhood of the city. Some of those belonging to the crown have been appropriated to charitable purposes. The most conspicuous establishment of this nature is the hospital of St. Lazarus, situated about a mile distant from

the fort. This building, which is very extensive, is chiefly intended for the reception of lepers. It was erected towards the conclusion of the last century at the expence of the King of Portugal, and is amply supported by the produce of the grounds attached to it. It appears to be well calculated to answer the purposes of its institution, as the patients enjoy the full benefit of free air and water. These waters are said to possess mineral qualities, which are of great use in curing leprosy; but on what ground this opinion rests I cannot determine, since, to my knowledge, these waters have never been analyzed. The wings of this building are appropriated to the male patients, and the centre reserved entirely for females, who are rigorously kept apart from the men. The ground-floor is occupied with the offices, apartments for the attendants, and a number of convenient baths. Above are the different wards, which are roomy, well ventilated, and kept extremely clean.

A small ~~new~~ church belonging to the charity is built on an eminence at a short distance from the hospital, and the adjoining grounds and plantations appear to be attended to with con-

siderable care. The pepper-shrub, which was imported from India, and the culture of which was prohibited by the mistaken policy of the Portuguese government, continues to be planted here, and grows most luxuriantly. Besides all the fruits, vegetables, and grain, peculiar to their climate, they successfully cultivate a considerable quantity of European wheat.

St. Lazarus, which is under the immediate patronage of the governor, is superintended by a Portuguese gentleman, who deserves much praise for the activity, order, and industry, which he has introduced into every department of this extensive establishment.

This province is in general well cultivated, and abounds with many large plantations, the owners of which employ from two to three hundred slaves, with a proportionate number of horses in their sugar works. Many of these planters have realized large fortunes, and built for themselves elegant mansions, with chapels adjoining. Here they reside with their families, except during the rainy season, when they repair to the city.

The natural productions and animals in the province of Bahia are similar to those in the other captainships.

Nitre (*nitrum nativum*) is found in great abundance towards the south-west of the province; it is said to be of the best quality, and, if properly attended to, might furnish a profitable article of commerce.

In Caxeira, another district of Bahia, a piece of native copper, weighing 2,666 pounds, was found several years ago. It was transmitted to the Royal Museum at Lisbon, and far exceeds in size the specimens contained in any other European cabinet.

From Bahia there was also brought, nearly about the same period, a specimen of globular iron mineral,* with balls of various sizes, from two lines to half an inch. From this mine, besides the iron, ready formed balls for muskets and ordinance might be extracted.

The woods in the interior parts of Bahia, especially towards Tapagippe, are loaded with

* *Minera ferri sub-aquosa globosa*, Wall-Min?

bees' nests. These nests, or hives, consist of a ponderous shell of clay, cemented similarly to martins' nests, swelling from high trees about a foot thick, and forming an oval mass full two feet in diameter. When broken, the wax is arranged as in our hives, and the honey very abundant; but this latter substance is here little valued, sugar being so plentiful. The wax is also neglected by the Brazilians; the supplies of that article being very great from their African colonies.

In this province there are several little trading towns beside the capital; the chief of these are Jagoaripe, Amor Jacobina, Do Sitio, St. Francisco, and Cachoeira. The last of these places is pleasantly situated on the banks of a small river, about fourteen leagues from Bahia. It is here that the produce of the gold mines of the north-centres, and for the space of about ninety leagues round the country, is highly cultivated and planted with tobacco. Though most of the captainships furnish a small quantity of this plant: it is in the province of Bahia alone that it is become of consequence as an article of commerce.

About forty years ago the stagnation of the

exportation of tobacco, on account of the enormous duties imposed upon it in Portugal, was severely felt in this province, when the government found it necessary to lighten them, on which this trade recovered its former vigour. Besides that, which, previous to the recent changes, used to be exported to the mother-country; a considerable quantity of inferior tobacco is annually sent to the African coast, for which they receive various articles in return.

Tobacco, Brazil wood, and the produce of the gold and diamond mines were wholly monopolized by the crown; and from the probable estimates given by different writers on the subject of Portuguese finance, the revenue they derived from these articles was very considerable. So carefully, however, was this subject guarded from all inquiry, that it was impossible to attain a knowledge of the exact amount.

Though the trade of Bahia is not equal to that of Rio de Janeiro, it is nevertheless considerable; which, however, is rather imputable to its local advantages than to the industry of the inhabitants.

Before the irruption of the French into Por-

tugal, the principal trade of Bahia was carried on directly with Lisbon and Oporto. Above fifty large vessels were employed in this trade, which supplied the colony with European manufactures, as well as various other commodities; such as wine, flour, butter, ch^èese, &c. In return they are freighted with tobacco, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, and various other woods, both for useful and ornamental works; coffee, sugar, cotton, a variety of medicinal roots, gums, and balsams, dyeing woods, and an ardent spirit distilled from the juice of the cane mixed with molasses, but different in flavour from rum.

We have elsewhere noticed that the shops in Rio are filled with Manchester fabrics of different kinds; several of these are likewise to be found at St. Salvador; but the printed cottons most commonly in use here are extremely coarse, and chiefly of Lisbon manufacture.

The colonial trade of Bahia is also very considerable. A great number of vessels of about two hundred and fifty tons burden are employed in it. They are loaded at Bahia with rum, sugar, earthenware, British, and German goods, salt, &c. These cargoes are mostly disposed of

in a contraband traffic with the Spaniards of Maldonado, and Montevideo, and for which they are paid in silver. They bring home with them salt beef and hides. The beef, on their return, is sold by retail at about two vintims a pound to the poorer class of the inhabitants, as well as for the use of the slaves, and for victualling the shipping.

The inland trade, notwithstanding the indolence of the colonists, is also very considerable. Near a thousand launches and other small craft are constantly arriving in the bay with the various productions of the interior of their own and the adjoining captainships. These chiefly consist of tobacco, cotton, and drugs of various kinds, from Cachoiera, rum and oil from Itaporica, wood of different kinds from the province of Ilheos, salt fish from Porto Seguro; cotton, maize, sugar; fire-wood, &c. from the adjacent woods and rivers; and vegetables from the more immediate confines of the bay.

The cotton, which here forms an important staple of trade, after being landed, is deposited in a warehouse appropriated to the purpose, where it is sorted, weighed, and made up into

bales for exportation. The different qualities are marked on the outside of these packages; and they remain in the warehouse till they are disposed of.

This spirit already mentioned as being distilled from the juice of the cane, is in the hands of an exclusive company, and consequently bears an enormous price.

Foreigners of all nations were expressly prohibited from any kind of participation in the trade of Brazil: they were not even allowed to ship colonial produce in Portuguese bottoms. Such unjust and impolitic restrictions and monopolies, while they deadened industry, and shackled the fair trader, opened a wide field for smuggling. Hence a great quantity of British commodities were poured into Bahia and the other ports of Brazil by the Lisbon traders; which even the severe laws, inflicting a heavy fine upon the captain engaged in such trade, and transportation to Africa for three years, could not wholly prevent.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of specie in circulation, a great part of their commerce is

conducted by barter. The Bahians are accused by some writers of practising a mean and knavish cunning in their mercantile dealings, especially with strangers, from whom, it is affirmed, they frequently ask double the price they will take; while, on the other hand, they endeavour to undervalue, by every artifice in their power, the articles offered to them in exchange. In a word, they are represented as being, with a few exceptions, wholly devoid of the feelings of honour, and destitute of that common sense of rectitude which ought to regulate every transaction between man and man.

Except tanning of leather, manufactures of every kind were expressly prohibited; and so strictly was this absurd law enforced, that a few years ago a cotton-spinner, who lately attempted to establish one near St. Salvador, was sent to Europe, and his machinery destroyed.

The coast round Bahia abounds with whales: only a few large boats are, however, employed in this fishery; and the oil procured from those which are thus caught is by no means equal to the consumption; consequently it bears a high price. When speaking on this subject, in treat-

ing of Rio de Janeiro, we observed that the whale fishery might be extended with profit and advantage, not only along the whole coast of Brazil, but also to the high seas and Cape Verde. In conformity with this idea, some of the Bahian merchants; more than usually enterprising, have lately begun to send out vessels on the same plan as the British, to carry on the boiling on board, which will soon reduce the price of oil, and, if carried to a greater extent, produce a sufficient quantity to form a valuable article of exportation.

The labour of workmen, as well as timber and other articles for ship-building, is much cheaper in Bahia than at Rio de Janeiro; but the difficulty of obtaining permission to repair and provision vessels is, if possible, greater here than in this last port.

The port-charges, and other incidental expences incurred by each vessel, men of war and king's packets excepted, on entering any of the Brazilian harbours, are enormous*, and very frequently occasion disputes between the cap-

* See Appendix.

tains and the authorities of the place at which they have put in.

It is probable, however, that these impolitic exactions will in a short time be wholly removed, from the political changes that have occurred in this extensive colony; at least the appointment of British consuls and residents at the different ports will not leave the stranger wholly at the mercy of the insolent minions of office, without the possibility of obtaining the slightest redress. On the arrival of any British merchant vessel, six custom-house officers are put on board under pretence of preventing any contraband traffic; and to each of them the captain or master is obliged to pay 5s. 4d. per day, which in a short time amounts to a considerable sum. Not, however, content with these and other equally vexatious impositions, even the cargoes of those ships which the proper officers, after a formal survey, have declared it to be impossible to repair without unloading, are only suffered to be landed under the immediate inspection of the *guard di mor*, and a clerk of the custom-house: but the liberty of selling any part of such cargoes, in order to defray the necessary expences, cannot

be obtained. These illiberal and impolitic regulations have been more strictly enforced than usual within the few last years, in consequence of a recent order from Portugal—that, in such cases, a sufficient quantity of goods must be taken from the vessel and sent to Lisbon for sale, out of which the original debt, freight to Europe, and other expences are to be deducted, and the overplus, whatever might be its amount, returned to the owners in Britain.

As few masters of ships are provided with letters of credit on this country, the embarrassment and delays which those vessels experience when compelled by distress, or accidents of any kind, to seek refuge in the Brazilian ports, are incalculable.

Similar forms and delays are observed throughout the coast of Brazil; even at Rio de Janeiro, where the treatment of foreigners was formerly more liberal, they have for these few last years been enforced with equal rigour. These general measures of extreme severity are regarded by some writers to have proceeded from political hatred, and to have had for their object the destruction of British commerce. What-

ever may be thought of the justness of these speculations, if gratitude have any place among crowned heads, or even a proper sense of their own interest, the British must henceforth be received in Brazil as a favoured nation.

The Bahians are permitted to import their own slaves, which they mostly obtain from Angola and Benguela. These negroes, particularly the Bengueleze, are a docile, active, and hardy race. On the arrival of the slave-ships the streets and squares of the city are crowded with purchasers, proceeding to examine those unfortunate beings who are exposed to sale at the doors of the different merchants to whom they belong. The usual price given for each slave is about thirty pounds. Besides slaves, they also bring home from their African colonies wax, gold-dust, and various other articles, for which they give, in exchange, coarse printed cottons, spirits, and tobacco.

The impress service, which must always, in whatever country it is practised, be regarded as a direct violation of the rights of humanity, is here carried on with a degree of brutality truly shocking. They do not, as in Britain, employ

sailors in this business; but parties of the military, wearing their side arms, are dispersed through the city and along the coast, to surprise any poor seamen who fall in their way. Having no feeling, in common with the objects of their search, they in general execute their commission with callous indifference, not to say the most deliberate cruelty.

The valuable islands of Itaporica and St. Paul's is included in the captainship of Bahia. The morro of St. Paul's, which is seen at a considerable distance, is a rugged hill covered with verdure, on the extreme point of which stands a ruinous fort, producing a picturesque effect. After passing the point, in the run from Bahia, the land forms a small deep bay, the water of which is still and transparent. The capital of the island is a miserable place, consisting of mud-huts, forming a striking contrast with the beauty of their situation, which is on the side of the hill.

A fort, garrisoned with about a hundred or a hundred and fifty soldiers, guards the landing; and a governor resides in it, whose jurisdiction extends over several small villages in the vicinity.

The shores of this island are bold, and described by some mariners as resembling those of St. Helena. About three leagues to the southward of the Spaniard's point (*Point des Castillanos*) a reef of sunken rocks extends to a considerable distance, which frequently prove fatal to vessels navigating near them. Most of our charts being defective south of Bahia, our most experienced sailors consider it extremely dangerous to approach nearer than within half a degree of this coast.

The Island of Itaporica, which occupies one side of the Bay of All-Saints, is still more romantic and beautiful than even that of St. Paul's. The ground is every where broken into hill and dale; the shore is covered with numerous cottages, and over the higher grounds are scattered various seats and plantations belonging to the more opulent inhabitants. The principal town of the Island, which also bears the same name, is the general rendezvous of all the small vessels which pass through the numerous creeks and inlets of this part of the bay. It is more populous than might be expected, and carries on a considerable trade. St. Thomas is a beautiful village, where a great quantity of farinha is prepared.

The military establishment in this province is on the same footing as in Rio de Janeiro, and the other captainships of Brazil. The government is particularly strict, especially in St. Salvador and the other cities, in having all the young men enrolled either to serve in the regulars or in the militia. No rank, however high, is deemed sufficient to exempt them; even the Portuguese, as soon as they land, are liable to the same law while they remain in the colony, though they may be already enrolled to serve in the mother-country. Being a member of the holy office does not even appear to afford a sufficient protection.

CHAPTER XII.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES OF PARA, MARAG-
NON, SIARA, RIO GRANDE, PARAIBA, TAMARACA,
FERNAMBUCCA, SEGERIPPA DEL REY, AND RIO
DAS VELHAS—MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS —
TRADE—MANUFACTURES—MILITARY ESTABLISH-
MENT, &c. &c.

WE have already mentioned that the trade between Brazil and Europe is chiefly carried on by three principal points; viz. Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints, and Grand Para.

The captainship of Grand Para is the most northern of any of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil. Belem, the capital, is situated on the banks of the Amazon, and defended by a strong fortress, named Notre Dame de las Mercedes, erected at the mouth of the River de Muja, which forms the Port of Para. This

port is difficult of access, from the currents which run in different directions, and which are occasioned by a multitude of small islands, rendering the navigation of ships slow and uncertain. But when once they get into the harbour, they anchor in a muddy bottom, with four, five, or six fathoms of water. The canal which leads up to it grows, however, more shallow every day, and in a short time it will not be navigable, if, as it must be supposed, the waters continue to deposit as much earth as they have done for the last century.

The foundation of Belem, which is situated at about twenty leagues from the sea, was laid in 1615 by Francis Caldeira. It stands on a spot of ground which rises about thirteen feet above the level of the sea, and for a long time afforded only a mart for the articles collected by the wandering Indians in the neighbourhood, such as the wild cocoa, vinilla, tortoise and crab-shells, sarsaparilla, different kinds of balsams, cotton, &c.

The population of Belem amounts to about ten thousand souls. The same indolence, superstition, and ignorance which characterise the

Portuguese in general are evident among the inhabitants of this city, though an equal degree of luxury does not prevail here as in the capitals of the more southern captainships. Another circumstance, which has tended to modify the character of the Parabians, is that negro slavery was introduced among them at a later period than in most of the other captainships.

Too poor to purchase these devoted victims of injustice and tyranny, they were long forced to content themselves with what feeble assistance they derived from the natives, who were longer kept in a state of subjection in the northern parts of Brazil than in the captainships towards the south.

In 1755 an exclusive company was appointed for Grand Para and Maragnon, possessing a capital of about £125,000. Count d'Oyeras was at the head of this monopoly. It was permitted to gain fifteen per cent. exclusive of all expences, on articles of provisions, and to sell its merchandize at forty-five per cent. more than they would have cost even at Lisbon. This company was also empowered to make its own price for what provisions were furnished.

by the districts subject to its jurisdiction. These unjust and extraordinary privileges were granted to this company for twenty years, after which period they could be renewed by application to the government of Portugal. It is easy to conceive the tendency which such a company must have had in paralyzing the efforts of the colonists; and, in fact, it was not until 1778, at which period they were relieved from the oppression necessarily attending these exclusive privileges, that the colony began to exhibit any signs of prosperity.

The principal commodities received from Para are sugar, which is prepared in more than thirty *ingenios*, or sugar-houses, in the interior of the district, coffee, cocoa, and Brazil-wood, particularly that species called by the Portuguese *burapemina*, which is beautifully veined, and from which an odoriferous oil is extracted; the bark is also burnt as a perfume.

The productions of this province are similar to those of the captainships already described. From the bark of a tree, called araribá, which is very common in the neighbourhood of Para, the inhabitants extract a fine purple colour,

which is said to be extremely permanent. A new species of pucharî, or precious fruit, is also met with in this division of Brazil. It does not attain to such a large size as the common kind; but the fruit is more aromatic, and forms an excellent substitute for nutmegs. The real jalap tree (*convolvulus ja'appa*) abounds in Para; as well as various kinds of contrayerva (*dorstenia contrayerva*), and many other medicinal plants.

Brazil abounds with gums of different kinds, well calculated to supply the place of gum arabic: the *jutuicisica* of Para is well calculated for making sealing-wax.

Several parts of Para abound with yellow ochres (*ochra ferri*) which is frequently intermixed with a red ochre, of as brilliant a colour as vermillion.

White argil (*argilla bolus alba*), called by the colonists tabatinga; and likewise red bole (*argilla bolus rubra*) is very common in different parts of the province.

The animals in this province are similar to

those in the other districts of Brazil. Formerly the sale of the flocks which grazed in the Island of Maraja was one of the principal resources of this colony; but at present the number of oxen are greatly diminished.

A large species of silk-worm (*phalena atlas*), whose ball is three times the size of the common silk-worm's, is found in great plenty in Para. It feeds on the leaves of the orange trees, and the silk produced by it is of a dark yellow colour. Were this species cultivated with care, the silk obtained from them might prove a profitable article of commerce. The people of Minas Geraes have already set them the example, so far as regards the common silk-worm.

Forty leagues from Para, on descending the river of the Amazons, is a large tongue of land formed into several islands, the largest of which, that of Joannes, is very populous, and defended by a small fort. These isles belong to different Portuguese nobles, and have the title of baronies. A league and a half from the city stands the town of St. Georges dos Alamos, with a regular fortress. About forty leagues from the borders

of the river is another town, named **Camuta**, with the fort of **Gurupa**: along the river are the forts of **Paru**, which the French took and destroyed in the year 1698, of **Tapergos**, and **Rio Negro**. To the north, the Province of **Para** is terminated by **Cayenne**; on this side it is limited by the north cape, where stands the **Fort of Cumanha**, opposite that of **Camon** and that of **Dos Aragoariz**. In this province are four cities or towns; viz. **Para**, **St. Georges dos Alamos**, **Camonta**, and **Cahete**, and about fifty thousand inhabitants: the government of **Para** is dependent on that of **Maragnon**.

The Portuguese formed new establishments on the **Rio Negro**, where they discovered diamond and gold mines: in 1766, four hundred soldiers and marines were sent from **Lisbon**, as well as workmen of all kinds; and several families were tempted, by the great encouragement offered them, to join this expedition, with the view of settling in this part of **Brazil**.

During war with any nation which may be in possession of **Guiana**, this district would be much exposed to invasion from that quarter. Its great distance from **Bahia**, and even from **Para**,

and Maragnon, renders it next to impossible for these provinces to afford it the necessary aid to repel an invading foe.

The new colony of Rio Negro was extremely ill-conducted by François Xavier de Mendoça, Minister of Marine. Sufficient advantages, indeed, have not yet been derived from this fine country, from the improper steps taken to colonize it. It is true that the population of this district has been augmented by many families who have been forced to abandon Guiana, from the bad success of the establishments attempted by France in the year 1764, along the banks of the Courou. It is a melancholy truth that colonization which, if conducted with wisdom and benevolence, might prove a blessing to mankind, has in general not only proved ruinous to those unfortunate individuals who, attracted by the love of gain, or driven from their country by the pressure of want, have sought an asylum in those new establishments.

The captainship of Maragnon is separated from that of Para on the north by the River of Tocantines.

The Portuguese were driven upon this province by a storm in 1535, but did not form any settlement till 1599. The French, who invaded this colony in 1612, kept possession of it from that period till 1615, when it was wrested from them by the Dutch, from whom the Portuguese again recovered it in 1644.

Before it was visited by the Portuguese, the chief employment of the savages was collecting the ambergrease which abounds on this part of the coast; and this likewise became the occupation of the first European settlers.

For many years after the re-settlement of the Portuguese, Maragnon continued in a very languishing state, till some of the more enterprising colonists began to cultivate cotton, which is said to be superior to any other raised in the New World. For several years past, rice (*oryza mutica**) has also been cultivated to a considerable extent, though it is inferior to Levant rice, and even to that produced in North America.

* This species of rice, which is natural to Brazil, differs from the *oryza sativa*, in not being furnished with awns.

Several attempts were lately made to produce silk in this colony ; but either from the unfitness of the climate, the improper methods employed in the management of the insects, or from some other cause, the project has proved wholly abortive. The same want of success has not, however, attended the culture of indigo, as the numerous plantations of this valuable vegetable are in a flourishing condition, and promise amply to remunerate the proprietors. The finest Brazil arnotto is also brought from this district.

The Island of St. Louis constitutes that part of the province of Maragnon, which is by far the most populous. It is twenty-six leagues in circumference, extremely fertile, and only separated from the continent by a small river.

The capital, which is also named St. Louis, was built by the French in 1612. The only public building it contains worthy of notice is the Episcopal Palace, the houses in general being ill-built and inconvenient. This town is defended by a citadel and several forts, and is the residence of the governor-general of the three northern provinces. All the trade of the

island is transacted here; the harbour is capacious, but might be greatly improved by art.

The population of the island is estimated at about fifteen thousand souls. The plantations are not here equally flourishing with those on the continent, particularly on the banks of the rivers Ytapicorie, Mony, &c.

Towards the eastern part of the interior of the province, the natives have not yet been reduced to complete subjection. This part of the country, which is elevated and of a sandy soil, is principally inhabited by shepherds. The surface of the ground, which is covered with saltpetre, is altogether appropriated to rearing horses and horned cattle, which are sold to considerable advantage in the neighbouring countries; but the sheep degenerate there as well as in the other parts of Brazil, except in the Coritiba. Unfortunately, the too frequent droughts, and the excessive heats, often destroy whole flocks, when sufficient attention is not paid to lead them in time to distant pastures.

Mines of sulphur, alum, copperas, iron, lead,

and antimony, are extremely common, though very superficial in these mountains, and yet none of them have been opened. In 1572, permission was indeed granted to work a silver one, which had been discovered three or four years before; but the court soon after retracted this permission, for reasons that were never fully explained.

This government consists of eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-three white men, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty-four negroes, or free mulattoes, and slaves; and of thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven Indians, either scattered or assembled in ten villages. The exports have not as yet been equal to this degree of population. Their value has never been estimated at more than £29,000.; but since the suppression of the company already mentioned, it is presumeable they must every year become more considerable.

The ecclesiastical, the military, and civil establishment of Maragnon, are on the same footing as those in the other captainships of Brazil. In matters of consequence, however, this province, as well as that of Grand Para,

is allowed to appeal directly to the mother-country, without being obliged to appear before the two intermediate tribunals of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

The captainship of Siara contains about ten thousand souls, and carries on very little commerce. The harbour, which bears the same name, can only be entered by small barks; it is defended by a small fortress, containing a garrison of about 100 or 150 men.

The next captainship is that of Rio Grande. The capital of this province, which is termed Natalia, is situated half a league from the harbour, and is defended by the fortress Dos Santos Reyes, which is one of the strongest in Brazil.

The river originates in a lake, which is ten leagues in circumference, and from which the finest pearls in Brazil are obtained.

Besides the capital, this captainship contains two other towns of some consideration; the first, Parantiba, is well fortified and garrisoned to prevent a surprise from the Indians, who are

extremely numerous in the neighbourhood; the other, Cuhuna, is also a place of some strength. The laws, customs, civil, and military establishment of this province, as well as its natural productions, are precisely similar to those of the other northern captainships; its population is estimated at twelve thousand souls.

The captainship of Paraiba was bestowed, by John III. on the celebrated Historian de Barros; but he was compelled to restore it to the government after having nearly ruined himself by his unsuccessful attempts to colonize it.

The capital, Nuestra Sennora de la Nevas, was built at the expence of the king. It stands near the river Paraiba, at the mouth of which is the harbour. A handsome custom-house has been erected near it, and a pentagonal fort, named St. Catherine, which defends the entrance into this harbour. Seven or eight ships, of about 250 tons burden, used annually to enter this port from the mother-country, loaded with different articles for the use of the colony. Their homeward-bound cargoes consisted chiefly of sugar, more of which is raised in the northern captainships than in those of the south, especially

since the discovery of the gold mines, which have rendered the inhabitants of these last districts more negligent respecting the improvement of their plantations. There are twenty-one sugar-houses in this province, and the sugar manufactured in them is said to be superior to any other in Brazil.

Besides sugar, they also export dying woods, several sorts of drugs, and other valuable commodities, and it is generally allowed that these northern captainships are the most populous, and the inhabitants in very easy circumstances, though no mines have yet been wrought in these parts. The capital is computed to contain nearly four thousand souls, and the province about twenty thousand.

The captainship of Tamaraca is composed of the island of that name, and seven leagues of coast.

It is not known at what time, nor to whom Tamaraca had been granted; but it reverted to the crown soon after the elevation of the house of Braganza to the throne of Portugal.

The capital, termed Nuestra Sennora de la

Conception, is built on the declivity of a hill near the middle of the island. In this island, which is formed by the river of St. Francis, there are three sugar-houses. In none of the districts of these regions do the plantations of sugar-cane flourish in such luxuriance as in the plains of Tamaraca, which are well watered and the soil rich.

The coast is covered with plantations of cotton, and the mountains with horned cattle, great numbers of which are slaughtered for the sake of the hides. This district likewise furnishes a great quantity of Brazil wood. On the main land near the coast, stands Goyara, a thriving town comprehending three parishes. The population of this province is computed at ten thousand.

The province of Fernambucca comprehends a line of coast of the extent of sixty-five leagues. The capital, Olinda, was re-built by the Portuguese, after it had been demolished by Count Maurice. It occupies a commanding situation, being built on the side of a hill near the sea; but from the nature of the ground, the streets are uneven and particularly inconvenient. Some

of the houses are tolerably handsome, and the city is greatly ornamented by some elegant fountains. It contains about twelve thousand inhabitants, and a garrison of two battalions, one of which, however, is commonly stationed in the City of Receif.

The Dutch remained masters of this province from 1624 till 1654, at which period they were expelled from it by the inhabitants.

Count Maurice of Nassau, during his residence in Brazil, greatly embellished the cities of Olinda, and St. Antoine du Receif, otherwise called Mauriceburg. In this last city he erected a magnificent palace, and surrounded it with gardens, which displayed at once the taste and opulence of the owner. The harbour admits large vessels, and is defended by several fortresses.

Fernambucca is a fertile province, and formerly contained above a hundred sugar-plantations, extensive forests, well cultivated fields, and a great profusion of the most delicious fruits. It formerly produced, at every return, more than fifteen thousand chests of sugar, but at present it scarcely furnishes four thousand.

The population of this province was, several years ago, including negroes, people of colour and Indians, estimated at about ninety thousand; but since this period many families have emigrated to Paraguay, Peru, and Chili. This emigration has principally arisen from the embarrassments occasioned by the debts with which this province is loaded. Besides the capital, it contains the cities of Igaracú, Serinham, or Villa Ferrosa, Porto-Calvo, Alagoas del Norte, St. Antoine de Rio Grande, Alagoas from the south, and Penedo upon the River St. Francis, which terminates this province to the south, as the Island of Tamaraca terminates it on the north.

The Island of Fernando de Noronha, which lies at the distance of fifty leagues from the coast of Fernambucca, is nevertheless included under the jurisdiction of this captainship. The Portuguese, after having for many years deserted this island, returned to it in 1738; and under the persuasion that the French East India Company intended to take possession of it, erected seven strong forts for its defence. These forts are provided with artillery, and garrisoned with regular troops, which are relieved every six months.

A few exiles, a small number of indigent mestees, and the Indians employed on the public works, compose the whole of the inhabitants of this island. No kind of plantations have ever succeeded, though the soil is good, on account of the dryness of the climate; whole years frequently elapsing without any rain.

From December till April turtles constitute the only food of the inhabitants; after this period they disappear, and leave them solely dependent on the provisions sent from the continent.

There are two very good harbours in the island, where ships of any size may ride in safety, except during the prevalence of north and west winds.

The captainship of Segerippa del Rey, contains about twenty thousand souls, twenty-five manufactories of sugar, tobacco, leather, &c.; it also abounds with horned cattle. Besides St. Christopher, the capital, it contains four other cities or towns, the most considerable of which are St. Amaro das Brotas, and Villa Real do Piagui. Its ports do not admit large vessels, which proves a great drawback on its commerce.

The captainship of Rio das Velhas, which lies to the south of Bahia, has for its capital the City of St. George, defended, as well as its port, by two forts. The cities belonging to this district are Cairu and Cumana, the bar of which is defended by a fort with four bastions; it contains more than twenty thousand souls, and is extremely rich and fertile: its principal trade consists in grain, with which it supplies Bahia, and other parts of Brazil.

Besides the captainships already described, which are situated along the coast, there are three others, extending from west to east, which occupy the center of Brazil, and which have been denominated, by way of eminence, the mine regions.

The most important of these districts is known by the name of Minas Geraes. Its population, including Indians and slaves, is reckoned to be about two hundred and fifty thousand. Villa Rica is the name of the capital.

Joyas, the second of those districts, of which the capital is called Villa Boa, is said to contain a population of seventy-three thousand.

Matto Grosso, the only village of which is **Villa Bella**, contains only a population of about thirteen thousand souls. It is the most western part of the Portuguese dominions. The subject of the gold mines we have already treated of in another part of the work, and shall now therefore proceed to notice the most singular community of Brazil.

The district of *St. Paul* lies at about thirteen leagues distant from the ocean, under a mild sky, and in the midst of a country capable of bringing to perfection the productions of both hemispheres.

The capital, which also bears the name of **St. Paul**, was built in 1570, by those criminals whom Portugal had transported to the shores of the New World. Unable to submit to restraint, these men sought refuge in the interior of the country, where the laws could not reach them, and resolutely determined to become their own masters. The place fixed upon by them for their new settlement, was in the midst of the vast forests which overspread the mountains of **Parnabaccaba**.

This was at first overlooked, for the country

was judged to be of no great value ; and the adjacent captainships were pleased to get rid of such turbulent and lawless members.

In a few years; however, they became so formidable as to create considerable alarm to the government; for being joined by other individuals, of desperate fortunes, both from the Portuguese and Spanish colonies, this new and extraordinary republic quickly increased from two or three hundred to as many thousands; and being a bold, daring, and enterprising people, they frequently traversed the whole extent of Brazil in parties of eighty or a hundred men. They also took care to fortify the defiles which led to their territory.

These people were denominated Paulists, from the name of their capital. They acknowledged the sovereignty of the crown of Portugal, but without submitting to its jurisdiction; and as the tyranny of the governors of Brazil, and the oppression of the Spanish rulers in the adjacent provinces, furnished this new state with abundance of members, it at last became very difficult to gain admittance among them.

Those who sought to become members of this society were obliged to submit to a very strict examination, lest they might intend to betray it, on the bare suspicion of which they were barbarously murdered; as were those who shewed any disposition to quit the settlement. If, however, on examination it was supposed that they would become useful members of the society, they had a dwelling and a portion of land assigned them. They made no exception with respect to country or complexion: to them a savage was as welcome as an European; and every man, after his admission, was at liberty to lead what kind of life he pleased, provided he did not violate the laws and rules of the community.

These people, rejecting and despising the mandates of the court of Portugal, were frequently engaged in a state of hostility with the Portuguese; but the mountainous nature of their country generally put it in their power to make their own terms; but after the discovery of gold mines in this country, it was considered of so much importance, that the most strenuous efforts were made for its reduction, which, after a violent struggle, at last proved successful;

and the city of St. Paul may now be considered as the centre of the Portuguese mines.

The district of St. Paul is at present computed to contain between 40,000 and 50,000, souls, including Indians, negroes, and mulattoes. The exports from this country are but trifling, and consist chiefly of cotton. The inland trade is confined to furnishing Rio de Janeiro with flour and salt provisions. From some partial trials, it has been found that flax and hemp might be cultivated with success and advantage in the neighbourhood of St. Paul ; but the gold mines have hitherto occupied the attention of the rulers of Brazil, to the almost total exclusion of every useful or profitable speculation. Even the valuable iron and tin mines in the mountains of Parnabaccaba are wholly neglected.

The removal of the Portuguese government to Brazil was suggested so early as the time of the administration of the Marquis de Pombal, but relinquished with the cessation of the danger which gave birth to it. Now that the flight of this imbecile court has actually taken place, it becomes a subject of serious inquiry

what effect will be produced by this political change on the trade and manufactures of Great Britain.

There are a set of men in this country who seem disposed "to hope against hope," and who dream that the Portuguese emigration will afford a compensation for the loss which our commerce has sustained in every other region of the globe. That these expectations are in a great measure delusive, we think must be admitted by any one who takes a comprehensive survey of the political situation of the two countries.

We have already pointed out, in the foregoing part of this work, that owing to the unjust and rigorous monopoly of the mother country, an extensive contraband trade prevailed both in the Spanish and Portuguese settlements, by which these colonies were supplied with European commodities, besides those which were directly received through the mother-country.

The only advantage which we can therefore

derive from the emigration in question, is the difference of profit between a regular and illegitimate traffic, which must be extremely trifling, and far more than counterbalanced by the conquest of Portugal by France; for that such must ultimately prove the case, recent transactions but too plainly indicate.

Besides, we can only now receive Brazilian produce in return for our commodities, instead of the wines, &c. of Portugal, as formerly; and unfortunately the chief part of this produce, viz. cotton and sugar, is not only useless, but would materially interfere with the interests of our own West India colonies.

At the restoration of peace, when Brazil will doubtless remain finally separated from the mother-country, it is probable, that the state of trade between that colony and England will revert nearly to its ancient footing, except that it will be carried on without the intermedium of Portugal.

In this case, should a wise and liberal policy be adopted by the new government of

Brazil, an increased demand for European manufactures must flow as a consequence from the prosperity of that colony, and ultimately produce the most beneficial effects on the commercial and trading interests of this country.

APPENDIX.

Medical Hints for Europeans migrating to Brazil.

THOUGH the climate of Brazil may in general be termed salubrious, yet most of those diseases which are common to other warm regions prevail here in a greater or less degree.

It is not our intention, by the following remarks, to supersede the necessity of medical assistance, which should be early resorted to on every urgent occasion, but merely to offer a few hints by an attention to which individuals, emigrating to Brazil, or other tropical climates, may be enabled to ward off the attacks of disease, or should they be assailed by them, to diminish their influence and fatality.

It is extremely proper, as a matter of precaution, on approaching warm latitudes, especially

when the habit is plethoric or robust, to lower the system, by the occasional use of a mild cathartic, and by losing ten or twelve ounces of blood, more or less, according to circumstances. After bleeding, if the individual be of a bilious temperament, a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha will frequently be found useful.

In every climate temperance may justly be regarded as the parent of health ; but Europeans, and the English in particular, too generally vilify tropical climates, because they cannot indulge with impunity in that free mode of living to which they had habituated themselves in their own country. The utility of temperance is strikingly illustrated by the greater aptitude of the English to diseases of every kind than the French, whose mode of life, when compared with that of the former, is temperate and regular in an uncommon degree.

The diet of Europeans, on their first arrival, should consist in a great measure of vegetable food ; and they ought to be particularly careful to avoid such articles as are of a heating or stimulant nature ; yet so powerful is the effect of habit, that they not only continue the use of animal

food, but indulge in inebriating liquors, &c. to the same excess as they had been accustomed to do in their own temperate climates. It cannot, therefore, be too seriously inculcated on the minds of those individuals thus circumstanced, that if they would content themselves with a moderate use of wine, and confine themselves to fruits and vegetables, like the natives, they might rely almost to a certainty on escaping the attacks of fevers, and numerous other diseases, to which, by not adapting their mode of living to their new situation, they frequently fall victims.

Self command in the indulgence of sensual gratifications is also a circumstance of great importance towards the preservation of health in warm climates, as well as a strict attention to avoid a current of air or moisture, particularly when the body is heated by exercise.

The habit of retiring to rest at an early hour, and rising betimes in the morning, is particularly favourable to health in warm climates, as well as cold-bathing, after which gentle exercise, either on horseback or on foot, will prove particularly salutary, and render the body less

susceptible of external impressions. Dancing is an amusement which ought to be carefully avoided by strangers on their first arrival in tropical regions.

The regulation of the bowels is likewise an object of importance, and with this view mild gentle laxatives ought to be taken occasionally.

The dress of new settlers ought to consist of thin woollen or cotton cloths, or other washing materials. For the under garments, calico is preferable to linen, as this last substance, when moistened with perspiration, is apt to convey a sense of chillness over the whole frame. They ought also to be particularly careful to change their garments after being wetted with rain, or having perspired profusely.

It is well known that swamps and marshes, when acted on by the heat of the sun, exhale noxious effluvia, which prove a prolific source of intermittent and remittent fevers, &c. especially to Europeans lately arrived. Those who are obliged by business to remain in such situations during the day, ought at least, if possible, to retire in the evening to a more elevated

part of the neighbourhood. When, however, circumstances render this impossible, such precautions should be adopted as will tend in some measure to lessen the danger to which they are unavoidably exposed. With this view, an upper apartment should be chosen as a bed chamber, and those windows fronting the marshy ground, when the house is to the leeward, kept shut, while those on the opposite side may be suffered to remain open, to admit of a free ventilation.

By an attention to these few hints, experience and observation warrant us to affirm, that Europeans and new settlers would for the most part escape those diseases to which, merely through want of precaution, they so frequently fall victims.

EXCHANGE AND COIN OF BRAZIL.

As the exchange and coin of Brazil are very complex to the unaccustomed traveller, a table of each is annexed, premising that the imaginary rea is used as well in Brazil as Portugal, and that the table of exchange is calculated at the rate of sixty-seven and a half, or 5s. 7½d. sterling for the milrea.

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

<i>Reas.</i>	£.	s.	d.	<i>Reas.</i>	£.	s.	d.
10 ..	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	4,000 ..	1	2	6
20 ..	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	5,000 ..	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
50 ..	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	6,000 ..	1	13	9
100 ..	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,000 ..	1	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
200 ..	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,000 ..	2	5	0
300 ..	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,000 ..	2	10	7
400 ..	0	2	3	10,000 ..	2	16	3
500 ..	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,000 ..	5	12	6
600 ..	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,000 ..	8	8	9
700 ..	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	40,000 ..	11	5	0
800 ..	0	4	6	50,000 ..	14	1	3
900 ..	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	+100,000 ..	28	2	6
*1,000 ..	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	500,000 ..	140	12	6
2,000 ..	0	11	3	†1,000,000 ..	281	5	0
3,000 ..	0	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				

£.	s.	d.	<i>Reas.</i>	£.	s.	d.	<i>Reas.</i>
1000	0	0	.. 3,556,000	40	0	0	.. 142,240
500	0	0	.. 1,778,000	30	0	0	.. 106,680
400	0	0	.. 1,422,400	20	0	0	.. 71,120
300	0	0	.. 1,066,800	10	0	0	.. 35,560
200	0	0	.. 711,200	9	0	0	.. 32,004
100	0	0	.. 355,600	8	0	0	.. 28,448
50	0	0	.. 177,800	7	0	0	.. 24,892

* Say a mill, or thousand reas; two mill, three mill, &c.

† A cem mill, or hundred thousand.

‡ Centi des reas, or a million.

APPENDIX.

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£. s. d.	Reas.	£. s. d.	Reas.
6 0 0 ..	21,336	0 5 0 ..	889
5 0 0 ..	17,780	0 4 0 ..	711
4 0 0 ..	14,224	0 3 0 ..	533
3 0 0 ..	10,668	0 2 0 ..	356
2 0 0 ..	7,112	0 1 0 ..	178
1 0 0 ..	3,556	0 0 6 ..	89
0 10 0 ..	1,778	0 0 1 ..	15

It thus appears that the Portuguese imaginary rea is used merely to express their cash by round numbers, while we employ three terms of figures for that purpose, viz. pounds, shillings, and pence.

TABLE OF COIN.

GOLD.

		Reas.	£. s. d.
A doubloon is 40 patackas	or	12,800 ..	3 12 0
Half ditto	20 ..	6,400 ..	1 16 0
Gold piece of 12½	..	4,000 ..	1 2 6
Ditto	6¼ ..	2,000 ..	0 11 3
Ditto	3 and two vintins	1,000 ..	0 5 7½

SILVER.

Two patackas is 16 vintins	or	640 ..	0 3 7½
A patack	.. 8 ..	320 ..	0 1 9
Half ditto	.. 4 ..	160 say	0 0 11

COPPER.

Two vintins	.. is ..	40 ..	0 0 2½
One ditto	20 ..	0 0 1½

The Spanish dollar circulates universally in Brazil; but, by a singular custom, if paid by strangers, it passes at from 720 (4s. $\frac{5}{8}$ d.) to 750 (4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) reas only, while its value, if received from the Portuguese, is estimated at 800 reas, or 4s. 6d.; making a difference of 10 per cent. loss to foreigners.

Port Charges in Brazil.

The Port charges in Brazil to each vessel of whatever dimensions, except men of war, or king's packets, are

AT FERNAMBUCCA & BAHIA.

	<i>Reas.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Pilotage entrance and departure....	7,000	..	1	19 $4\frac{1}{2}$
For entrance into, and departure from the ports	4,000	..	1	2 6
Anchorage, per diem	2,000	..	0	11 3
Patri Mor, or harbour-master, per diem	1,000	..	0	5 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Linguister (total)	2,000	..	0	11 3
Six custom-house guards at 3 pa- tackas each per diem, eating at their own cost while on board	5,760	..	1	12 5
Guard de Mor, of tobacco, total...	3,200	..	0	18 0
Ditto of Alfandego, or custom-house	1,280	..	0	7 2
Forming a total first expence of....	17,480	..	4	18 4
Additional daily one	8,760	..	2	9 $3\frac{1}{2}$

EXPENCES AT RIO JANEIRO.

	<i>Reas.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Entrance and exit, including pilotage	25,600	..	7	4 0
Linguister, daily	1,000	..	0	5 7½
Anchorage, ditto	1,000	..	0	5 7½
Two guards, ditto.....	1,920	..	0	10 9½
<hr/>				
First expence	25,600	..	7	4 0
Daily one	3,920	..	1	2 0½

Table of Latitude & Longitude.

	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.
City of Belem, on the river Grao							
Para, or Amazons.....	1	30	0	S.	48	30	0
Point of Tegioca.....	0	27	0	..	48	8	0
Villa Cahete	0	36	0	..	46	50	0
Isle of St. John Evangelist	1	17	0	..	44	14	0
Island Maranhao	2	32	0	..	43	40	0
Rio Parnaiba.....	2	40	0	..	41	20	0
Siera	3	31	0	..	38	23	0
Cape San Rocque	5	7	0	..	36	15	0
Rio Grande.....	5	17	0	..	36	5	0
Barra do Paraiba de Nord	6	40	0	..	35	30	0
City Olinda	8	2	0	..	35	15	0
Receif, or port of Olinda and Fer-							
nambucca.....	8	14	0	..	35	15	0
Cape St. Augustine.....	8	26	0	..	35	15	0
Port and villa Alagoas	9	55	0	..	36	41	0
Rio San Francisco do Nord	10	58	0	..	37	0	0
Rio Real	11	38	0	..	37	40	3

	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Bahia, or San Salvador	13	0	0	39	25	0
Morro of St. Paul	13	30	0	39	55	0
Punta dos Castellanos	14	0	0	40	0	0
Rio das Velhas, or the Isles	14	45	0	40	7	0
Porto Seguro	16	40	0	40	12	0
Rio Carevellos	18	0	0	40	22	0
Banks of the Abrolhos	18	0	0	38	50	0
Rio Doce	19	33	0	40	26	0
Spiritu-Sancto	20	13	0	40	30	0
Paraiba do Sul or Campos	21	37	0	40	38	0
Cape St. Thomas	21	51	0	40	49	0
Cape Frio	22	54	0	41	35	0
Rio de Janeiro	22	54	10	42	39	45
Ilha Grande	23	22	0	43	30	0
Ilha de St. Sebastian	23	45	0	44	28	0
Santos	24	0	0	45	16	0
Igoape	24	34	0	46	0	0
Cananea	24	58	0	47	7	0
Tapacoera	26	44	0	47	39	0
Rio San Francisco de Sul	26	0	0	47	42	0
Enseadas do Garoupas	27	10	0	47	47	0
Island of St. Catherine	27	40	0	N. Pt. 47	36	0
				S. Pt. 47	43	0
Rio do Lagoa or Grande	28	46	0	47	46	0
Ararangua	29	11	0	48	5	0

THE END.







